MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 AUGUST 1982

Israel

According to the Jerusalem radio version of the contacts between U.S. and Israeli officials that culminated in the telephone conversations between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, tension in relations between the two countries stepped up on 12 August and Israel "was on the verge" of severing relations with the United States. The "furious reaction" to the bombing from Washington, the radio said, continued during a "stormy session" of the Israeli Cabinet, which decided to end the bombing. The Cabinet agreed that further military action required approval of the prime minister. It was after the Cabinet session, the radio said, that President Reagan "who had apparently not heard about the Cabinet decision," called Begin. After consulting with the defense minister, Begin returned the call to say "the shooting has stopped on all fronts."

Speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, reported by IDF radio, Sharon described the Cabinet meeting as one of the "most tense" in his memory, though he supported the meeting's decision. IDF radio said Sharon feared that the "terrorists" would attempt to leave a "nucleus" of their forces in Beirut, and suggested that Israeli forces remain in Lebanon as long as Syrian forces are present there, although he would not propose attacking the Syrians.

Earlier, in a speech to the Knesset carried by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Begin informed that "great progress" was made in negotiations during the week to remove the "terrorists" from Beirut and Lebanon and the Syrians from Beirut. Begin stressed that relations with the United States are "good" and the cease-fire in Beirut will be maintained by the IDF "to the end" as long as Israeli forces are not attacked. He argued that UN observers are "useless" and should not be part of the arrangement to remove the "terrorists." He said stationing UN observers would only cause harm and went on to criticize UN positions on Israel. He stated that Israel is entitled to tell the French troops to "stay at home," and alleged that there is "ugly" anti-Semitism raging in France.

Lebanon

Military Situation -- Prior to the cease-fire on 12 August, Israeli forces attacked positions in west and southern Beirut for almost 11 hours. According to Voice of Lebanon radio reports, fighting took place on the Museum, Al-Barbir, Beirut port and southern suburb axes, while Israeli planes hit Palestinian emplacements and refugee camps. The radio asserted that the IDF entered the parliament building and also raided the military beach. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio denied reports that Israeli forces had captured the Hippodrome. According to IDF radio, Israeli forces had destroyed four "terrorist" headquarters in southern Beirut. The IDF spokesman reported that 1 Israeli soldier was killed and 10 were wounded in the 12 August fighting, ITIM said. According to the Voice of Palestine radio, the Joint Lebanese-Palestinian Forces Central Command spokesman stated that 800 houses and buildings were destroyed in camps and residential areas and 500 people were killed or wounded.

Artillery exchanges occurred between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, while both sides reinforced their positions in northern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Beirut Talks, PLO Departure Stands -- Prior to the cease-fire, Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis had met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In remarks after the meeting carried by the radio, Al-Wazzan said the discussion centered on the continued Israeli raids, asserting that the attacks created an atmosphere in which talks can no longer continue. He emphasized that Habib and the United States are responsible for the violence. Another report by the radio characterized the meeting as "stormy," forcing Habib to contact Washington on his "loss if patience."

Meanwhile, Beirut radio reported that President Sarkis sent Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib to Damascus to discuss the situation with Syrian officials. In another report the radio said the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies speaker proposed 19 August as the date for presidential elections.

Algeria has agreed to receive some of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, according to an Algerian Foreign Ministry declaration cited by Algiers radio. An official Iraqi spokesman cited by INA confirmed that Iraq would also receive some of the PLO fighters. Palestinians holding Jordanian passports can return to Jordan and join the Palestine Liberation Army only if they were previously in Jordan -- otherwise they must return to civilian life, Jordanian sources cited by Monte Carlo radio revealed. In an interview with the CYPRUS MAIL, the Cypriot foreign minister announced that Cyprus had accepted the French request to use Cypriot ports for vessels connected with the PLO withdrawal and the multinational force.

Libyan Position -- In a message carried by Tripoli radio to Palestinian leaders and Arab sides connected with the PLO withdrawal, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared that the departure of the PLO is a "betrayal" and all sides should annul the "conspiracy." Al-Qadhdhafi also sent a message to Arab leaders concerning his proposal to dispatch troops and planes to Syria, JANA reported.

Iraq

Ship Warnings -- Iraq has warned ships operating on routes to Iran that they will be attacked if they are in the designated restricted military zone, INA reported citing an Iraqi military spokesman. He said this warning came as a result of reports on the Iraqi attack on a Greek vessel and the difficulty of distinguishing friendly from enemy vessels.

Group on Paris Bombing -- According to a statement by the Iraqi Islamic Action Organization carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service, the group claimed responsibility for the car bomb explosion at the Iraqi Embassy in Paris and warned Egypt and other "reactionary regimes" not to support the Iraqi Government. The statement said the Paris explosion was a warning to France not to aid or dispatch military advisers to Iraq. According to IRNA, the group said the Paris explosion was in retaliation for Iraq's treatment of political prisoners.

Iran

The trial of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh will begin on 14 August, IRNA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT SENDS 'URGENT CABLES' TO WORLD LEADERS

NC121911 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent urgent cables to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, French President Francois Mitterrand and Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In his cable Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the extermination process Israel is carrying out against the inhabitants of the besieged city of Beirut, and the insane destruction and ground, naval and aerial bombardment to which the city was subjected throughout the day.

'ARAFAT SENDS CABLE TO HABIB BOURGUIBA

LD121742 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Text" of cable from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba]

[Text] Greetings of struggle. Our representative to Your Excellency has informed us that you have agreed to receive a number of mujahidin and that an agreement for their departure has been reached with the Lebanese police in implementation of the Jidda and UN resolutions concerning the situation in Beirut and in Lebanon. In the name of my brothers the mujahidin, in the name of all revolutionaries, in the name of the PLO, and in the name of our struggling Palestinian people, I thank Your Excellency and through you the fraternal Tunisian people for this noble gesture to your brothers the mujahidin during these critical circumstances being experienced by our entire Arab nation -- the seriousness of which Your Excellency has realized from the start and from which your wise move has stemmed.

From my position here and through the hellish Zionist bombardment with American weapons, bombs and shells, from proud, steadfast Beirut which has declared its decision not to kneel and not to yield, but it is defending here the dignity and pride of our Arab nation so that the savage invaders and masters will understand that this nation will not accept them and that the faithful in the city are confident their pure noble blood will not be shed in vain, rather it is the only course for the dignity and pride of this nation and for the future of our children, so that they will live as honorable masters of their own fate over this land with their heads high. [sentence as heard]

If you will aid God, He will aid you and plant your feet firmly. If you prayed for victory and judgment, now His judgment comes to you. [Koranic verses]

With best regards to Your Excellency and the fraternal Tunisian people. Wishing you a dignified life; and it is revolution until victory!

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and commander in chief of Palestinian Revolution forces

PLO REQUESTS UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

NC121920 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Through its permanent United Nations representative, the PLO today called for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the latest developments of the situation in Beirut in light of the mass extermination Israel is committing against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in Beirut and the Zionist air, ground and naval bombardment against all the residential quarters in the city.

Sources have said the Soviet Union has also called for an emergency council meeting to discuss the situation in Lebanon. The Security Council is scheduled to meet this evening.

SALAH KHALAF ON BEIRUT, U.S. POSITION

JN122205 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2035 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Telephone interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre, Abu Iyad, in west Beirut on 12 August -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] West Beirut was today subjected to 10 hours of successive Israeli air raids and land and naval bombardment. This coincided with the talk on the political solution. Therefore, nobody understands this bombardment. How do you explain this?

[Answer] I believe the only cause as every citizen in Beirut and even in Lebanon has said is that Israel does not want a political solution -- it is seeking a military solution. Israel's Air Force and warships bombarded almost every part of Beirut today. At any rate, contrary to the Israeli military spokesman's statement that said Israeli warplanes hit Palestinian targets or military targets, they carried out indiscriminate strikes everywhere. Actually, the strikes were mainly directed against the political solution. I told the [Lebanese] prime minister 35 days ago -- and it was recorded in the official minutes -- that Israel does not want a political but a military solution for Beirut.

[Question] Then what is the fate of the political solution?

[Answer] As for us, we are clinging to this solution but not because we are evading the battle. Everyone knows that had the matter been connected to us alone -- Palestinians and Lebanese nationalists -- we would have waged this battle. However, because of the peaceful and innocent Lebanese people who gave us all they can offer and who are besieged, we absolutely cannot forego the political solution.

[Question] It seems President Ronald Reagan was enraged by the violent Israeli shelling of besieged west Beirut. What is your reaction to the U.S. President's stand?

[Answer] I believe that if he were not enraged, his stand would not be sound. I hope this anger will have a material influence so that the United States does not lose its reputation in the region. There isn't anyone who believes the United States and President Reagan cannot stop Israel's belligerency for 10 hours in Beirut skies. We ask: If the United States cannot ensure the cease-fire, how can we believe the United States can guarantee the political solution and the peaceful evacuation of the fighters? We all ask: Is it true the United States wants to adopt a stand? This question is raised by every fighter and citizen in Lebanon.

[Question] The Arab countries are preparing to hold a summit, probably soon. What would you say to the Arabs?

[Answer] Believe me, this summit will not take place. This is the fourth time an Arab summit fails. Therefore, we do not want to anticipate matters. Let this summit take place. If it takes place, we will say one thing: We -- the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples -- were alone in this battle.

[Question] With the sound of artillery explosions in west Beirut, there is a lot of talk about what will happen after Beirut. What is the future of the PLO?

[Answer] I can say that irrespective of the results of this battle and of the resolution -- politically or militarily -- I would assure every man in this Arab homeland and in the world that this revolution was founded to triumph and will triumph. It is not important to lose a position, but it is important not to lose our political positions. This is important. The Revolution will preserve its vitality and big asset: the 70-day-old steadfastness. Never in history has a town been under a supply siege for 70 days. I do not want to describe it because you, over your radio, described it more than once. It is a remarkable steadfastness despite the supply and military siege. The revolution of this people will continue even if some methods are changed.

[Interviewer] Thank you, Abu Iyad.

SALAH KHALAF ON PURPOSE OF ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC121730 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Replying to a question by WAFA about the barbaric bombardment that has continued for 11 hours from air, sea and land, Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said: First, I have nothing to add to what Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said at noon today and what Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has said on this subject.

He added: However, one wonders: Does it make sense for Habib to come back optimistic from Israel or that the reaction to this optimism should be this mad bombardment aimed at peaceful and innocent people? This bombardment was not aimed at any Palestinian military position, or carried out because we have violated the cease-fire, as the war criminal Begin claims.

Does it make sense that the United States and President Reagan, the UN Security Council and all the countries of the world cannot stop this Israeli high-handedness, when the life of people is held in the hands of war criminals like Begin and Sharon who indulge in crime and whose hands have become smeared with the blood of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian people? How can we believe, after what we have seen today, in the ability of the United States and President Reagan, and his envoy Habib, to guarantee the implementation of the political solution?

The only explanation for this criminal Israeli action is the Israeli failure in confronting the joint forces on the ground, on the one hand, and the need to lift the morale of the Zionist officers and soldiers, who are retreating from the confrontation positions in the face of the steadfastness of our heroes, on the other. Furthermore, it is an attempt by the Zionist enemy to blackmail the PLO with new conditions that would achieve victories he could offer to his people in the face of the organization's victory in accepting the political solution. This attempt would block all ways to this solution, which would save nationalist Beirut and its struggling people. The Zionist enemy thinks we will kneel and collapse in the face of the savage military machine. He does not know the fiber of our fighters and the fiber of our valiant Lebanese-Palestinian people. In the face of challenge, we become stronger and more determined to stand fast and fight.

We call on international public opinion and all international institutions to consider -- as we in the Revolution do -- Begin, Sharon and Shamir as war criminals. They must be brought to trial for the worst and ugliest form of neonazism, which hasn't had enough of the blood of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

We still support the political solution and have not retreated. God is our witness. We are doing this not out of fear or alarm but for the sake of the great Lebanese people and precious nationalist Beirut.

ABU NIDAL GROUP SUSPECTED OF PARIS SHOOTING

NC130702 Paris AFP in English 0619 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 13 (AFP) -- A group listed by Austrian police as international terrorists began moving towards France just a few weeks before six people were shot to death and 22 wounded here on Monday at a Jewish delicatessen.

French police sources said a computer check by police in Vienna showed the movements of the terrorist group, which was not identified. The whereabouts of the group before it began traveling to France was not disclosed either. Police said descriptions of those persons would be matched against the descriptions witnesses gave of two men who carried out the Paris shootings.

Viennese police also confirmed that the weapons used in the attack on Goldenberg's Delicatessen in Paris' Jewish quarter were of the same type as those used in an assault August 29, 1981, on Vienna's main synagogue. Two persons were killed and 18 wounded in that attack.

Such weapons -- Polish-made M:Z:63 machine pistols rare in the West -- were also used in the attempted murder June 4 of Schlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador to Britain.

Both of those attacks were claimed later by the Palestinian dissident group Abu Nidal. French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre hinted at a possible involvement by that group shortly after the shooting here. Meanwhile, French police have strengthened protection of Jewish and Israeli shops and offices, various embassies and some homes, the sources said.

VOP CALLS FOR STEADFASTNESS AGAINST 'ZIONISTS'

NC121548 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1520 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brother heroes of the joint forces, our patient Lebanese-Palestinian masses:

We have lived through the experiment of flexibility and the concessions for a political solution. We have done this in order to close the gaps through which the enemy is trying to infiltrate to justify his crimes and his desire to destroy Beirut. We fully believed in the right of our children and women to live away from the Zionist criminals. For this reason, we have taken a stand in favor of a political solution.

However, you are seeing with your own eyes how far the Zionists have gone in their cheap crimes and their depravity, which surpasses all imagination. For this reason, there is no alternative for us but to be even more steadfast and to confront the enemy everywhere.

It is true that the enemy avoids facing our men on the battlefield. However, when he tries, he will see with his own eyes what kind of men he is facing and what combat ferocity he is confronting. Let all feelings of hatred in our blood be directed against these barbarians! Let all the rifles, cannon and wills be mobilized to make the gates of Beirut impregnable steel barriers! Without further corpses in the ranks of his coward army, the enemy will not learn and will not turn away from his crimes.

KUWAIT

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 12 AUGUST

LD120901 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0804 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Aug (KUNA) -- The Algerian foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, left here today after a short visit during which he delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. Before departing he said that the message "concerned the current situation in the Arab world, the Iraq-Iran war and the possibility of holding an Arab summit." He added that he discussed the good bilateral relations with the amir.

QATAR

IRANIAN MAJLIS DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets Council Speaker

GF121221 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 12 Aug (WAKH) -- 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghanim, speaker of the Qatari Consultative Council, met here today with the Iranian Majlis delegation currently visiting Doha. Bilateral cooperation and means to bolster it were discussed during the meeting.

The Iranian delegation arrived in Doha the day before yesterday on a visit to the State of Qatar within a tour of the region.

Meets Foreign Minister

GF121849 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 12 Aug (WAKH) -- Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani met today with the Iranian Islamic Majlis delegation currently visiting Doha. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and means of bolstering them.

The delegation arrived in Doha yesterday [as received]. It includes Asadollah Hashim-Bayat, member of the Majlis, and Hashem Seyyed Mehdi, official spokesman of the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee.

Departs for UAE 13 August

GF131122 Doha QNA in Arabic 1043 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 13 Aug (QNA) -- The Iranian Majlis delegation left Doha for Abu Dhabi this morning following a 3-day visit to Qatar during which it held talks on bilateral relations.

The delegation included 'Abdollah Hashim-Bayat, member of the Majlis, and Hashem Seyyed Mehdi, official spokesman of the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING TELEPHONES SYRIAN, LEBANESE, U.S. PRESIDENTS

LD122026 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz contacted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad by telephone last night regarding the development of the situation in Lebanon. This morning, his majesty telephoned Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

At 1800 today, his majesty telephoned U.S. President Ronald Reagan regarding the development of the situation in Lebanon and the savage acts of aggression by Israel. These acts cannot be accepted by the human conscience and violate basic human rights, despite the fact that the Palestinian people, under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, have offered every facility to help Lebanon avoid all the catastrophies it has suffered as a result of the savage Israeli attacks.

SPOKESMAN SALUTES PALESTINIAN 'STEADFASTNESS'

LD121330 Riyadh SPA in English 1247 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Riyadh, Aug 12 (SPA) -- Saudi Arabia today reaffirmed its full support for the Palestine commando movement and paid tribute to resistance put up by the Palestinians and Lebanese against the Israeli invasion.

A government spokesman, in a statement to SPA, said that the kingdom would continue earnestly seeking a just settlement for the Palestine problem.

He praised the steadfastness demonstrated by Palestinian fighters over the past two months in "confronting the Israeli barbaric invasion of Lebanon and the brutal siege imposed on west Beirut." The spokesman also paid tribute to the "resistance and true fraternal spirit displayed by the Lebanese people at the present crucial time by standing side by side with their Palestinian brothers against the common enemy." The spokesman affirmed that "every true Arab will not forget the steadfast stand adopted by the brotherly Lebanese people."

He said "the heroic war waged by the Palestinian commandos and the Lebanese people against the forces of evil and aggression affirm the determination of the gallant Palestinian people to recover their legitimate rights irrespective of the challenges and sacrifices as well as the enemy's conspiracies."

"The greatness of its steadfastness has exposed Israel's ugly face, which it has for long tried to hide, to the whole world," the spokesman added. He also said the fighting had revealed the "neonazism which both East and West had testified that Menahem Begin was its new and unchallenged leader."

The spokesman concluded by reiterating that Saudi Arabia placed all its resources in support of this heroic steadfastness.

IRANIAN PLANE LANDS IN DHAHRAN; ASYLUM DENIED

GF121920 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 12 Aug 82

[Text] Brothers: An authorized Defense and Aviation Ministry source has stated that at exactly 0941 today, Thursday, 1402 Hegira, the monitoring stations and early warning systems of the Saudi Royal Air Force spotted a target at a distance of 150 nautical miles approaching Saudi airspace. When intercepted by our fighters, it turned out to be an Iranian military transport plane sending SOS signals regarding a shortage of fuel and requiring a forced landing in order to refuel.

Out of his majesty the king's government's concern with maintaining the safety of the plane and its passengers, and in order to keep the plane from crashing due to its shortage of fuel, authorities permitted the plane to land at Dhahran International Airport. After it landed, it was discovered that the plane had 52 passengers, including the crew, on board.

Four militants and one of their wives requested political asylum in the kingdom. The request was turned down and those persons were requested to leave for any other country. The plane was supplied with fuel, and medical care was given to some passengers. Some maintenance and repairs were made to the plane, which then departed the kingdom piloted by its crew.

COMMENTATOR CITES 'COMPLETE' ARAB PEACE PLAN

LD121518 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[From the "Political Analysis" program]

[Text] The Arab League has begun preparations to convene the Arab summit conference in fraternal Morocco in continuation of the Fes summit that was adjourned last November. All Arab countries except for Mauritania and Algeria, which have not yet sent their replies, have agreed to attend.

Circles close to the Arab League believe the current phase demands unified Arab action based on a new strategy that will clearly and comprehensively define Arab objectives. One of the first priorities of this strategy is for the Arabs to put forward an Arab view of the future of peace in the region embodying the pan-Arab ambitions of the Palestine people, without which there can never be peace.

Observers affirm that the proposed Arab summit must take into consideration the need to discuss all the problems and threats facing the Arab nation and to agree on how to solve them. To limit the summit to a discussion of one problem, at the exclusion of others, means restricting the Arabs' confinement to their current conditions. The Arab peoples aspire to break away from these conditions to a higher level, even if limited by minimal levels of solidarity.

To attain such a result, Arab leaders must show sincerity of intentions to overcome divisions and rifts and to place the highest Arab interest above all other considerations. This is because the whole world, not just the Arabs, expect to hear from the Arab leaders a unified stand on issues being raised at international organizations and in the world at large.

Undoubtedly, putting forward a peaceful Arab initiative enjoying complete, unanimous Arab support would constitute an Arab achievement defying the desire for war that rules the Israeli enemy and directs its steps. In this context, observers refer to the Arab peace plan put forward by the kingdom as a complete Arab plan that clearly provides for the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination, the setting up of their independent state and indeed their right to return home and to receive compensation for the property that was usurped from them.

The coming Arab summit conference is in dire need of firm and bold self-examination so that its participants can face realities without exaggeration or carelessness and benefit from these realities before it is too late.

PDRY

PFLO RADIO BROADCASTS UONAF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Second Installment

GF062000 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Second installment of draft national constitution of United Omani National Alliance Front [UONAF] presented by the PFLO]

[Excerpts] Oman and British imperialism: With the establishment of the British East India Company in 1600, British imperialism's concern began to concentrate on Oman. Britain began to observe moves by competing imperialist countries -- Portugal, the Netherlands and France -- in the region of Oman and the Gulf. With extreme care and wariness, it followed up developments in the struggle between the Omani people and Portuguese imperialism.

In 1819, after its major military campaign against our ancestors, Britain forced the Trucial States to sign unjust settlement treaties that led to the separation of the states, now the UAE federation, from the rest of mother Oman. Thus Britain realized the following goals: 1) breaking the unity of the Omani state; 2) breaking the unity of the Omani people, dividing them into small entities here and there, and creating regional disputes among them; 3) destroying the Omani economy and damaging traditional Omani industries.

Britain also actively participated in resisting the Omani revolution of 1913-1920 which was led by Imam Salim al-Kharufi. Britain assassinated the imam by plotting and collaborating with local agents. With the imam martyred, the As-Sib treaty was signed in 1920, which placed Oman under the total control of Britain while the internal area and the historical capital, Nazwa, retained some autonomy under the imamate.

To confront this revolution and armed national struggle, British forces and their agents committed appalling massacres against Omani citizens and Omani villages and farms during which thousands of Omanis -- men, women, the elderly and children -- were killed. Many villages and farms were devastated and burned. British imperialism showed excessive brutality and severity in resisting this revolution. In return, our people showed great heroism and struggled valiantly and offered great sacrifices in their struggle against the imperialist invaders.

This is how British imperialism ferociously, directly and barbarously resisted all our people's attempts and just struggle to achieve freedom and independence. British control and oppression of our people also took the form of plundering the nation's wealth through its monopolist companies, for which unlimited and unbridled chances of exploitation and investment were opened in order to limit Omani foreign trade and the Omani people's internal trade exchange, further damage indispensable agriculture and traditional Omani industries such as clothing, brass utensils and similar industries, and flood the market with British consumer goods.

Furthermore, British imperialism practiced against our people, over all past epochs, the policy of distorting the Omani national heritage, fighting our national culture, imposing an imperialist culture, and building a wall around Oman to completely isolate it from other Arab countries and the outside world in general.

Our Omani people know very well through their long suffering that British imperialism is the source of the woes and disasters our homeland has witnessed. It is the main reason for the damage, devastation, and extreme political, economic, cultural and social backwardness our people have experienced. Through their experience, it has become clear to them that collaboration with British, U.S. or any other kind of imperialism by any Omani citizen is high treason. It is collusion and alignment with foreign powers against the people's interest and the homeland's supreme fateful issues.

Third Installment

GF070558 Aden Voice of PLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Third installment of draft national constitution of United Omani National Alliance Front presented by the PFLO]

[Excerpts] Oman after 1970: After the agent regime emerged in Muscat on 23 July 1970, wide sectors of our people thought this new step might be the beginning of the complete end of British colonialist predominence over Oman, and the Omani people and homeland might enjoy freedom, independence and national dignity after ages of servility, oppression, and colonialist hegemony. However, things turned out contrary to promises and contrary to the hopes and ambitions of the people. British colonialism has maintained its political, military and economic presence in our country to the present. Furthermore, this presence is more concentrated that in the past and has tightened its grip around the political, military and security situation in our country and around state institutions, particularly defense, police and intelligence institutions. A general staff of British officers is in charge of the command of the sultan's armed forces in the three ground, sea and air forces. The British retain all command positions and high military ranks in the army. Simultaneously, they directly administer the Interior Ministry and intelligence organs, and they exercise great authority in operating and developing all vital affairs of state through their presence in the (?secondary) councils that have been formed, such as the committee of national defense, the committee of planning and development, the finance, oil and minerals and other councils by virtue of which the local ministries have been turned into facades executing what these councils decide. The British political officers scattered all over the Omani provinces enjoy wide authority surpassing that of the Omani rulers themselves -- a matter that makes them the real rulers and real power holders.

In 1975, U.S. colonialism started to rear its ugly head in Omani territory and to take more interest in Oman than ever. U.S. colonialism first set foot in the base of the strategic [name indistinct] island, where a British naval and air base if located, by virtue of a direct agreement between the U.S. colonialism and the British colonialism that has the actual authority and predominence on the island.

In light of the U.S. plan to form the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to occupy and subjugate the oil areas of the Gulf and the Peninsula to direct U.S. control, the U.S. administration has found that the Omani territory, islands and waters are a suitable location for building military bases for concentrating and stationing the Rapid Deployment Force. The extensive British control and predominence in our country have spotlighted the perfect strategic location of Oman and the susceptibility of the local regime to cooperation with such plans -- excellent ambiance for the new U.S. military orientation. Following the fall of the shah's regime on one hand, and in light of the Camp David accords on the other, U.S. colonialism promptly deployed its forces and military fleets in Omani waters and on Omani islands.

The United States has crowned its military penetration in [word indistinct] through signing the agreement of so-called military and economic cooperation between the two countries on 4 July 1980 whereby the United States has the right to build complete U.S. bases on Masirah Island and in Musandam Province and has the right to obtain additional facilities in Omani harbors and airports in urgent cases. By virtue of this agreement, the United States enjoys the right to benefit from the use of Omani facilities for U.S. forces in times of crisis without referring to or consulting the other party. The 4 July agreement with the United States constitutes a horrible violation of our people's rights, sovereignty and national dignity and poses great danger to their political future and the security, stability and sovereignty of neighboring countries, in particular the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula countries. By virtue of this agreement, the United States -- known for its hostility toward the peoples and problems of the Arab nation, foremost of which is the Palestinian problem -- has changed our country into a complete U.S. military base in this part of the Arab homeland, and our people have come under the yoke of joint U.S.-British colonialism. Our people today feel limitless indignity and humiliation because their territory, islands and waters have been violated and are used as bases for foreign occupation forces, and because they have been fettered with more chains of servility and subjugation and their homeland has become a site for launching aggression and attacks against the fraternal Arab and friendly neighboring countries. Thus, the (?support) of the 11-year old new reign, which hasn't offered any solutions to the Omani naitonal question and hasn't achieved any forward step on the road to restoration of national sovereignty, has become very clear. All hopes placed on this aspect have been dashed and it has become very clear that they were castles in the air, because what has taken place during the past 11 years is completely contrary to the hopes and ambitions of our people's sectors. Britain has tightened its control over the political, military, economic and other sectors in our country. Furthermore, U.S. occupation and control have been added to British occupation and control.

Fourth Installment

GF080634 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Fourth installment of draft national constitution of United Omani National Alliance Front, presented by the PFLO]

[Excerpts] The dearest hopes of our people, which are freedom and political independence, witnessed nothing but more recession and serious violations during the past 11 years. Our people have been looking for a change from the regime and its institutions' old method to a new method based on constitutional institutions and on the presence of a parliament representing the supreme legislative authority in the country, as well as upon constitutional laws granting citizens their rights and personal and public freedoms. However, nothing of this aspired development has taken place so far, although 11 years have elapsed since the new regime came into existence and although it has been talking about democracy all these years.

The present regime has preserved and abided by the autocracy our people had to suffer under for many years and taste its bitterness, evils and burdens. Although 11 years have elapsed since the announcement of the program of economic, social and administrative reforms, our people still suffer the bitterness and evil of the autocratic regime. They long for democracy -- particularly a constitution, parliament, public freedom and the human rights to express views, protest, demonstrate, strike, as well as others approved and called for by the UN Charter.

Thus, it is clear that the past 11 years of the new regime and reforms offered nothing to the crisis of democracy and freedoms in Oman, nor did they bring about any kind of reform in this regard, as desired by all sectors and groups of the people. Our people don't think only of what they need to eat or how to earn the means of material sustenance. They are a group of humans who wish to see that each individual is treated on the basis of his humanity and his spiritual, political and cultural needs, as well as his material needs. The individual should have his full rights as a citizen and not as a material entity. The ancient and glorious history of our people has proved their strong attachment to freedom, human dignity and national sovereignty and that they have learned from their vivid experience and past that freedom, national sovereignty and democracy are the dearest things in life. Of what benefit are the hospitals, schools, jobs and fields of work the regime offers to the Omani people if these people remain helpless, deprived of their will and national dignity, humiliated by foreigners, forbidden any right to express themselves, voice their opinions and deprived of the right to participate in determining their country's domestic and foreign policy?

Fifth Installment

GF091737 Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Fifth installment of the draft national constitution of the United Omani National Alliance Front, presented by the PFLO]

[Excerpts] The draft constitution of the Omani alliance front, presented by the PFLO, continues as follows:

The regime has been and remains holding fast to the old autocratic method of government. It has continued to refuse any reforms on the level of democracy and freedoms under the pretext that the Omani people are ignorant, backward and have shallow political standards. That is, the regime has continued to deal with our people, including all classes, political forces, national personnel and leaders, as if they were immature and below the standards of any form of democracy and constitutional institutions. This stand indicates the regime underestimates the Omani people and despises their abilities and legitimate aspirations.

On the economic and social levels, we don't deny that the situation has completely changed from what it was during the era prior to 1970. However, new and serious disadvantages have emerged and there are many new and old problems that await solutions. On the economic level, the country today suffers sharp crises represented in the confused annual and five-year plans and in the spread of chaos, lack of centralization and proper planning of the national economy, [word indistinct] of many development projects resulting from the lack of a national study of their advantages and leaving doors wide open to speculators and profiteers, not to mention the foregin exploitative companies that function at the expense of the national economy, the state sector and the Omani private sector.

Foreign monopolies do what they wish in our country without being overseen or questioned. They find before them the greatest opportunity to invest and earn profits that even the Omani private sector -- which is supposed to be privileged and encouraged -- cannot earn.

The light Omani investment and industrial projects that belong to the state or the private sector, and the agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry sectors remain weak due to the lack of the means of development and excalation of threats of recession and bankruptcy because of the policy of exempting foreign imports from customs taxes.

This has deprived the Omani industrial, agricultural, fishery and animal investments of customs protection against the competition of the capitalist and advanced industries, whose goods and industrialized commodities are present at every level of local consumption.

On the social level, we find that development and social services are not applied in the various regions based on their importance, lack of services or population destiny, but appear mainly in two regions: the capital and the Zufar region, particularly its coastal strip. The rest of the country's regions, which contain the majority of the population and suffer more from the lack of development and intense deficiency in the level of social services, receive only trivial amounts of the government's efforts and reformation programs. Broad residential areas in the eastern and western [word indistinct] as well as in internal Oman, Az-Zahirah, the eastern region and other regions remain at a level not far from that at which it was left by Sultan Sa'id ibn Taymur more than 11 years ago.

The people's sectors generally suffer from enormous price increases due to the unrestrained free market policy and the lack of state subsidies for essential food commodities and the lack of supervision over the price of these commodities. All the people's sectors are subject to the laws of absolute free competition and the laws of supply and demand, which are not supervised or guided by the state.

There is no doubt that such a policy fully serves the interests of foreign monopolies and their local agents. However, it also inflicts the most severe damages on the national economy and on the standard of living of the overwhelming majority of the people's sectors, particularly those of the middle and low income sectors who constitute more than 90 percent of the population.

Sixth Installment

GF100625 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Sixth installment of the draft national constitution of the United Omani National Alliance Front, presented by PFLO]

[Excerpt] Oman's open-door policy for foreign laborers and the policy of freeing companies to set wages for the Omanis, the absence of any law to force companies working in Oman to [word indistinct] the Omanis and train them in technical work lead to heavy damage to the national economy and to the income and standard of living of Omani citizens -- laborers, employees, officials and craftsmen -- and to fewer vacancies (?suitable to them), a thing that will make them leave Oman to look for work and better conditions in neighboring Gulf countries.

The government's complete hostility to freedom in setting up vocational and labor organizations, clubs, associations and cultural societies and [word indistinct] all sectors of the society -- youths, students, women, laborers, peasants [words indistinct], journalists and others -- to organize their social potentials and improve their inventiveness, capabilities and legitimate right to better working conditions and social, economic and cultural activities will hinder the activities of these wide social sectors and keep them in a state of [word indistinct] and cripple their role in bettering social conditions and in developing the homeland. [Passage indistinct]

Seventh Installment

GF101905 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Seventh installment of the draft national constitution of United Omani National Alliance Front, presented by PFLO]

[Text] The draft national pact of the Omani alliance front presented by the PFLO says:

On the foreign policy level, our people have looked forward and continue to look forward to a foreign policy that is national, freedom-seeking and internationally nonaligned. However, since 1970 the new regime has pursued a foreign policy that is totally contradictory to the above, and that clashes with the hopes and aspirations of the people and the interests of Oman and the Arab nation. Proof of this is abundant and clear, most of which important is the regime's support for the Camp David conspiracy, the departure from the Arab consensus reached at the 9th and 10th Arab summit conferences, the maintenance of close political, diplomatic, economic, cultural and military ties with the puppet regime of As-Sadat, supplying Israel with Omani oil through the As-Sadat regime, allowing Israeli goods into Omani markets, preserving Britain's political and military influence in Oman, allowing the United States to establish military bases in Oman and extending to it additional facilities in Omani airports and ports to be used by the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Force -- which is primarily directed against the independence and stability of the peoples of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula -- adopting calls to join foreign military pacts and advocating the importance of such pacts, establishing economic and military ties with racist regimes in Africa -- the former regime in Rhodesia and the present South African regime -- and the total and flagrant alignment with NATO countries, particularly the United States and Britain, in all international political, diplomatic, economic, military, cultural and information conflicts.

The political line of current Omani foreign policy, for which we have cited examples, is totally contrary to Omani national sovereignty and to the requirements of its security, stability and prosperity, and therefore is contrary to the requirements of the security, stability and national sovereignty of the countries and peoples of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula. It also inflicts great damage on the Arab nation's higher interests and causes. This line is a clear departure from the statutes and principles of the Arab League, the Arab Defense Council, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization and the United Nations -- all of which emphasize the need to avoid alignment in international conflicts and to oppose imperialism, Zionism and racist regimes.

The Omani people are looking forward with great yearning and expectation to the day they see their country safe and secure, free of foreign bases, committed to the policy of nonalignment, rejecting military pacts and blocs and in solidarity with our Arab nation's causes, foremost among which are the Palestinian cause and the cause of Arab unity.

Eighth Installment

GF120954 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Eighth and final installment of the draft national constitution of United Omani National Alliance Front, presented by PFLO]

[Text] In reviewing the political, economic and social facts and conditions that exist in the homeland, the Omani alliance front defines its goals and demands as follows:

First, on the local political level:

1. Evacuating all foreign forces and removing bases of all nationalities from Omani territory, islands and territorial waters, and dispensing with the services of all foreign political and military advisers and commanders and their immediate departure from Oman.

2. Abrogating the 4 July 1980 agreement with the United States and all military, political or economic commitments resulting from it. Abrogating secret and public political and military agreements concluded with Britain.

3. Establishing a legislative assembly elected by the people and drawing up a national constitution.

4. Releasing all political detainees, ending arbitrary arrests and courts, prohibiting all forms of physical and psychological torture and terminating foreign intelligence apparatus.

5. Fully safeguarding the right of citizens of peaceful political opposition, the right to criticize the government's domestic and foreign policies and the freedom of speech, the freedom to demonstrate, protest, hold sit-ins and other public freedoms.

Second, on the economic and social level:

1. Putting an end to the control and manipulations of foreign multinational or other foreign companies, and instituting state supervision over the activities of these companies in the homeland, levying appropriate income taxes and customs tariffs on them.

2. Putting an end to the import on foreign manpower and giving Omanis priority in work and jobs, and compelling companies to employ Omanis and train them in technical work and for senior posts.

3. Ending the arms race policy, reducing the Defense Ministry's expenditure and increasing expenditure on public services such as health, education, transportation, water and electricity.

4. Equitably distributing development funds among the country's regions according to the standard of services in these regions and their population.

5. Guaranteeing the freedom to establish trade unions and professional organizations, societies and cultural clubs by all sectors of the people. Guaranteeing the right to strike, submit complaints and forward the demands of all citizens and popular sectors.

6. Drawing up a serious plan by the state to transform the army, police and intelligence service as soon as possible to 100 percent Omani institutions from the highest ranks to ordinary members.

Third, on the foreign policy level:

1. Fully opposing the Camp David accords and abiding by the resolutions of the 9th and 10th Arab summit conferences, including the resolutions on the total boycott of the As-Sadat regime.

2. Giving full support to the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights, foremost among which are the rights to repatriation, self-determination and to build an independent Palestinian state, and to back the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

3. Effectively participating in our Arab nation's struggle to regain the Arab territories occupied by the Zionist enemy, to consolidate and defend the Arab countries' independence and sovereignty and to achieve Arab unity.

4. Pursuing a foreign policy aligned to neither the eastern nor western bloc, abiding by the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, shunning all forms of military alliances and forbidding any state military bases or facilities in Oman or allowing it to attack or intervene against any people or country in the area or the world.

5. Establishing diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries regardless of their social or political systems on the principles of equality, mutual respect, reciprocal interests and noninterference in internal affairs.

6. Supporting the peoples' struggle for freedom from imperialism and racist regimes.

7. Participating in the struggle of the countries and peoples of the world to ease international tension and safeguard international peace and security.

These are the most important and prominent goals and demands of the United Omani National Alliance Front, goals and demands that now constitute the common concern of all sectors of our Omani people, its social groups, forces and national figures. They are the main and pressing goals and demands of the Omani people in these critical circumstances our homeland is experiencing on the political, economic and social levels. By fulfilling these demands our people will have the necessary and solid foundation for a well-established national sovereignty, real democracy, security and prosperity.

The United Omani National Alliance Front does not aspire to wrest political power in Oman. It does not pose as the alternative to the existing regime in Muscat. What interests the front is the achievement of the goals and demands defined in this national pact. On this basis, it will struggle with all the means at its disposal and will not relinquish the struggle until our people achieve these goals and just demands.

We call on all Omani people -- men, women, the old and the young -- at home and abroad to rally around their united national front and its goals and just demands which are the goals and demands of every honorable Omani who is zealous in his defense of his country's sovereignty and the dignity of his people and Arab nation, and to support these goals and demands by every means he can. Failure to achieve Omani unity with our united efforts will lead our people to not achieving these demands or getting rid of the domination of foreign powers and their control of the homeland's destiny. We appeal to the Omani people's brothers and friends, Arab and world public opinion and to all those who want the independence of peoples, democracy and peace to fully support these demands of our people and to join their honest voices to that of our Omani people in support of Oman that is free of foreign bases, forces and influence, and in support of a democratic, nonaligned and peaceful Oman.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

GF121840 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a message from the leaders of the friendly Soviet Union. The message was conveyed today during a meeting with the Soviet parliamentary delegation currently visiting the PDRY. The delegation is headed by Comrade Midkhat Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Bashkir Party Committee.

A number of issues concerning, friendly bilateral relations and their further development were discussed in a friendly atmosphere. The course of projects carried out in our country in cooperation with the Soviet Union was also discussed.

The two sides exchanged views on the developments of the situation in the Middle East. The Soviet delegation expressed appreciation for the initiative undertaken by the presidents of the two parts of Yemen on adoption of a unified Arab position to confront the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The delegation also stressed the continuation of Soviet solidarity with the Arab people's struggle against imperialist interference and Zionist aggression, for the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and to self-determination, and achieving social progress for Arab peoples.

In return Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly assessed the international aid and solidarity the Soviet Union has presented to our Arab peoples. In this regard he indicated that the political, military and economic aid the Soviet Union has provided, in addition to its effective solidarity with our Arab people against all Zionist aggression and provocations, clearly reveal the esteem and strength of Soviet-Arab relations.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the Central Committee and presidium secretary, in addition to the comrade Soviet ambassador in Aden.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ADEN 12 AUGUST

GF130628 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] San'a', 12 Aug (QNA) -- YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr returned to San'a' from Aden today following a 1-day visit to the PDRY. During the visit, Ath-Thawr presented a detailed report to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the mission he and his PDRY counterpart Salim Salih Muhammad carried out regarding the convocation of an emergency Arab summit conference called for by both parts of Yemen to confront the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

On arrival, Ath-Thawr stated that during their tour of the Maghreb countries he and Salim Salih Muhammad held talks with officials on the unity of the Arab stand on holding a summit conference to be attended by all parties to discuss the most recent developments in the Lebanese arena and the means for confronting the Israeli invasion.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES LETTER FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

GF121833 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has received a letter from Libyan President Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

PRIME MINISTER, OTHER MINISTERS MEET 12 AUGUST

GF121336 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din held a meeting at Cabinet headquarters today with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, the president's adviser for political affairs.

In a statement to MENA following the more than 2-hour meeting, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the most recent developments of the situation and contacts made in that regard were reviewed. The prime minister said the PLO has made public its wish to leave Beirut with no political strings attached and in light of the present conditions in west Beirut. He pointed out that Egypt's view of the situation is unchanged: The Palestinians' departure should be within the framework of a comprehensive political solution to the Palestinian problem leading to acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He reaffirmed that Egypt's stand is consistent and will not change and that progress should be achieved toward a political solution.

Asked about the U.S. stand, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said there is nothing new about it.

GHALI SAYS EGYPT TO ATTEND NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

GF121858 Cairo MENA in English 1840 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, Aug 12 (MENA) -- Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said today that Egypt would take part in the non-aligned foreign ministers conference whether it is held in Baghdad, Havana, or anywhere else.

He added that the message received today by President Husni Mubarak from Cuban President Fidel Castro, current chairman of the non-aligned group, asked Egypt to support the holding of the non-aligned foreign ministers conference in Havana on August 19 and 20.

He said that the aim of that conference is to fix the date and venue of the non-aligned conference which is presently scheduled to be held in Baghdad next month.

KAMPUCHEA'S KHIEU SAMPHAN DEPARTS 12 AUGUST

GF120908 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea [title as heard], left Cairo today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he held talks with Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, People's Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali on the situation in Southeast Asia and bilateral relations.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION

GF121309 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Atiyah 'Isawi commentary: "The truth about the Egyptian stand on the Palestinians' departure from Lebanon"]

[Text] When President Husni Mubarak reaffirmed yesterday that Egypt will not accept a single one of those Palestinians who will leave Lebanon except within the framework of an overall settlement of the Palestinian question and that the withdrawal from Beirut should be accompanied by such a solution, he was reaffirming Egypt's concern for the Palestinian people's future and that the Palestinian cause not be liquidated.

The distribution of Palestinian fighters among several Arab countries without a safeguard that they will obtain their legitimate rights, particularly their rights to an independent state, will inflict great harm on the Palestinian cause because it will drive it into oblivion.

It is true that world public opinion at present supports Palestinian rights and condemns the Israeli invasion. However, this sympathy will soon cool, and the Palestinian cause will once again revert to humiliation -- at a time when the Palestinians cannot do anything to maintain international interest in their cause. In the face of such a stand that will undoubtedly generate despair among many Palestinians, the trend toward revenge, and perhaps toward terrorism, will grow among them and govern their behavior; thus provoking international revulsion against them once again and causing the world to forget their cause. This is what Egypt has warned against.

Egypt has categorically refused to accept any Palestinian fighter from Lebanon except within the framework of an overall solution to the Palestinian question and giving the Palestinians a hope that their rights will be guaranteed prior to their departure from Lebanon. This has also been the primary impetus for Egypt's intensive diplomatic efforts from the very first day of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon -- to contain the situation and protect the Palestinian from extermination -- through the numerous Egyptian messages to leaders of many world countries and visits to numerous countries.

It may appear to some people that the Palestinians' departure from Lebanon will resolve the Lebanese crisis. This may be true to a certain extent, but it will also create greater problems -- the loss of Palestinian rights, the Palestinian question becoming a dead issue, and continued tension and violence in the Middle East for many more years.

Now that circumstances have imposed their conditions on the Palestinians and they have been compelled to leave Lebanon following strong Lebanese, Arab and international pressure, there is no escape from confronting the threat to the Palestinian people, and indeed to all the Arab peoples, namely, the attempt to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Such a confrontation has a number of requirements, most important of which are:

1) Maintaining the incentive to maintain international interest in the Palestinian question, and in the Arab cause in general, by intensifying diplomatic and information efforts and using the available opportunities to achieve the common goal.

2) Discarding Arab differences and agreeing on a unified stand at an urgent Arab summit conference, while drawing up a precise method for achieving this objective and not giving any quarter the opportunity to use this measure for ideological or personal purposes.

3) The PLO should hasten to crown its present political triumph by establishing an entity that can be easily recognized, such as a government-in-exile, as Egypt has proposed.

4) The United States should intervene with all its influence to persuade Israel to recognize legitimate Palestinian rights. This is the only way for Israel to end its conflict with the Arabs. This should be preceded by U.S. recognition of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people, and PLO participation in the peace talks, particularly as the PLO has shown readiness to recognize Israel's right to exist on the condition that Israel recognize the Palestinian right to establish an independent state.

If this is achieved, a solution to the problem will be much easier. It is bound to be achieved, sooner or later.

OPPOSITION PAPER CALLS FOR NEW 'INITIATIVE'

PM110941 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 4 Aug 82 p 5

[Dr Fu'ad Zakariya article: "Egyptian Policy Weakness in Seventies Cause of Arab Impotence"]

[Excerpts] The barbarism of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the ugliness of the crimes Israel has committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian nationalists there have caused much embarrassment to the progovernment papers which previously criticized Israel gently every time it did something wrong. But this time a gentle rebuke is no longer acceptable because the feelings of the people are on the verge of exploding. Therefore, it has been necessary to suspend the provisions banning incitement of hatred toward a friendly state. Therefore, there has been a need to open the door through which people can give vent to the sense of rage that has built up to a dangerous point. It is almost certain that Israel itself was expecting such a reaction and that it has allowed these provisions to be violated without protesting. In the past, Israel protested against much less actions, such as the demonstrations at the book exhibition.

Thus strong attacks on Israeli policy against Lebanon and the Palestinians have now been allowed. How have the progovernment newspapers used this right? It would be useful to monitor the way the progovernment newspapers have exploited this opportunity to see if they have used it to heighten consciousness among the citizens, as the duty of the press dictates, or whether they have used this opportunity to spread further misrepresentation under the cover of enthusiasm for the cause, to settle old scores or to humiliate the victims of aggression under the pretext of defending them.

First, the initial reaction was to show great sympathy with the Palestinian fighters and praise their valor and then tell them: You have shown great courage in the field, defended your cause with your life and blood and proved your existence to the whole world. The time has now come to move to the field of political struggle and abandon military struggle after you have performed so well.

This is very hypocritical advice. What is most hypocritical about it is that after those who have defended their honor with valor are praised, they are told that now it is time to lay down their arms and begin negotiations. Day after day it is becoming evident that this is the very official line of the United States, which will gain much from the Palestinian laying down his arms for good and finding a place for himself at the negotiating table under the most disadvantageous terms and worst conditions. It appears that the progovernment newspapers were not giving advice for advice's sake but were implementing an important part of the plan which the United States and, of course, Israel are seeking to accomplish through the barbaric invasion.

The second line that the progovernment newspapers adopted was to tell the Palestinians: Did we not tell you from the beginning that the method of pursuing a peaceful solution is better? You have raised the slogans of struggle and armed resistance and this is the result. The time has now come for you to show reason and to join us in the plan of appeasement and peace.

This line is closely connected to the first, but more frank and more impudent. Its impudence is evident in the fact that it exploits the catastrophe that has befallen thousands of Palestinians in order to score a "point" in the current differences in the Arab arena. Even supposing that this view was correct, submitting it in the present conditions and under the circumstances of this tragedy, is no doubt a morally and humanly disgraceful action.

There is then a third line which is connected with the first two -- which is to settle old scores with the rest of the Arab countries. It addresses the Palestinians with the shrewdness of a fox and the sympathy of a viper telling them: Do you see what the rejectionist Arabs have done to you? Has any one of them extended a helping hand to you in your times of difficulty? Were we not right from the beginning when we followed a course different from that of the rejectionists?

The Mentality of the American Lackey

These have been the most important reactions of the progovernment press toward Lebanon's bloody crisis. Of course, it was necessary to camouflage these reactions with strong words about Israel's expansionist policy, Begin's barbarism, Sharon's aggressiveness and so on and so forth. As for the reaction to the United States, this was in itself a tragicomedy in which the progovernment newspapers pretended to be "unable to understand" U.S. support for Israel and "surprised" by the U.S. disregard for its real interests and its giving in to Zionist pressure. The papers gently or strongly criticize the United States for frequently using the veto in favor of Israel, but at the same time, applaud the slightest imaginary initiative by the good but misguided American friend.

The papers talk about the U.S. administration's cool reception for Begin at the airport, Reagan's failure to receive him on the first day, or the grim faces after the meeting, all of which is nonsense reflecting the mentality of a lackey who wants to find anything to defend himself in the embarrassing situation in which his master has put him.

The principal case on which the progovernment newspapers base their opportunist stand is that the Arab countries which have refused to tow Egypt's offical line -- that is most of the Arab countries with the exception of few -- are unable to do anything and they have miserably failed the Lebanese invasion test after they had led the Palestinians to believe that they care for them, and that Egypt sold out their cause when it opted for peace. In other words, this press justifies its stands on the basis of weakness, impotence and division of the Arabs, and comes to the final conclusion that only the official Egyptian stand is correct and that it is time for the Arabs to admit their mistake and join Egypt on the path it has chosen.

The major problem with this analysis is that not all of it is wrong: In fact, a major part of it is quite correct. This explains its attraction and ability to convince a large number of people of various factions, beginning with the illiterate citizens, to a considerable number of intellectuals and writers. But even this correct part of it is being exploited for ulterior motives.

It is true that the Arab countries are unable to do anything effective: They come out with enthusiastic slogans which they unfortunately retract when they are put to a serious test. They are suffering from fragmentation, division, regional disputes and a widening gap of lack of confidence between the ruler and the ruled and they act totally negative in the face of every Israeli aggression against Arab lands and every U.S. blow to the Arab cause, to the extent that Israel and the United States are confident they can practically disregard in their calculations, factors of potential Arab reaction to every step humiliating to the Arabs.

All this is quite correct, but the misrepresentation here which escapes the millions who are convinced by this argument, is the conclusion based on these correct premises; namely, that only the official Egyptian stand is right and has always been right since the Arabs split from Egypt, and that there is no cure for the present crisis other than the Arabs showing the virtue of recognizing what is right.

This stealthily introduces the juggler's wicked trick which draws the wrong conclusion from the right premises. The Arab countries' stand is negative and impotent without a doubt, but it is so because Egypt's official stand is weak. I would like the reader here to underline 20 times the word, because this is the only correct diagnosis of the problem.

This is because Egypt's historical role in the Arab world is to lead. I am not saying this out of a sense of superiority or regionalism but am expressing a simple fact based on a large number of objective circumstances recognized by every Arab who has a minimum of realization. But what we should take note of is that Egypt's leadership is influential not only in a condition of strength, but also of weakness. When the nationalist tide in Egypt becomes strong, the infection of nationalism affects the rest of the Arab countries. The hesitant countries in this case cannot avoid pursuing the course that Egypt has set. When the national tide in Egypt retreats, there is a chain reaction of retreats and setbacks and the Arab arena becomes a tragic scene of negativism, impotence and strife.

The unfortunate stand which Arab policy adopts toward the dangers threatening the Arab nation's entity and casting doubts on its entire cultural future, is basically due to the retreat of the national tide in the Egyptian policy in the seventies: the pursuance of the policy of seeking peace at any cost, and the granting of a series of concessions for the sake of a shamefully incomplete retrieval of usurped Egyptian lands. Had Egyptian policy in the seventies insisted on an honorable peace, adhered to the same conditions it reiterated in previous stages and played its cards cleverly instead of discarding them one by one in the U.S. basket, the Arab position would not have been as weak as it is today, as if it had a free rein in an area uninhabited by human beings.

This is the logical analysis of what is happening in the Arab arena today. Any other analysis projecting only one element of the general picture and deliberately or not deliberately ignoring the other elements, is a major crime against Egypt and the whole Arab homeland and contributes wittingly or unwittingly to achieving the enemies' objectives.

The Need for an Egyptian "Initiative"

But there are voices calling for all this to be ignored, saying: Let us put accountability and blame aside and devote our attention to the present situation. We are now confronted with a fait accompli, which is a peace treaty to which Egypt is committed, a completely negative Arab stand and blatant Israeli aggression. What is to be done?

These voices calling on us to be pragmatists and realistic instead of laying blame here and there, are adopting a stand that nobody can ignore -- although we have reservations regarding such a stand on two points:

First, that accountability for mistakes does not mean unearthing the past and blocking our thinking to finding a way out of the crisis, as some of our people have a habit of saying. Rather, the outlines of the correct path of the present and the future will become clear only to those who study mistakes carefully and know the weakness in past policies.

Second, that many of the advocates of realism are still those who believe in the principle that 99 percent of the cards in the game are in the hands of the United States. The great realistic solutions involve sending memos to Reagan and an envoy to Washington and receiving answers and replies to such answers -- all of which is within the framework of the poisonous game to show that only Israel wants aggression and that the United States is trying to improve the situation, hold Israel at bay and search with us for a solution.

All this has become an abhorrent game, and many of the writers in the progovernment press are compelled to admit that seeking U.S. protection from Israel is futile and hopeless.

Yet the principle of realism recently took a more rational form: the call for a comprehensive Arab summit in order to deal with the situation frankly and clearly. Nobody can reject this step because it represents the first step in the right directin. But what the nationalist forces should try to do, at least in their thinking, is to prevent the proposed summit from failing and prepare for it the best possible opportunity for success.

An Arab summit meeting under the shadow of the present total Arab retreat will not have much chance of success. It will be the first meeting to be attended by Egypt after the Camp David Agreement, the peace treaty, and the Arab boycott of Egypt. However the conferees may try to rise to the level of events, there is no escaping the meeting becoming overshadowed by mutual accusations, recriminations and the settlement of scores that have accumulated over the years. Meanwhile the basic problem will remain without support.

Such an Arab meeting needs an Egyptian "initiative" of a different type, a national initiative that will take the wind out of the sails of those who indulge in one-upmanship, revive dormant popular feelings and force the hesitant and the reluctant to do something or otherwise they will forever lose their peoples' respect.

This initiative must stand firmly in the face of the forces that have conspired against the Arabs recently, which are Israel and the United States. This initiative can be in the following form:

A. Withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador from Israel and expulsion of the Israeli ambassador from Egypt.

B. Halting all normalization between the two countries.

C. Threatening to completely review the peace treaty.

D. Threatening to bring all the Arab forces together in order to carry out a comprehensive review of the Arabs' attitude toward the United States.

E. Threatening to cancel all the military facilities given to the U.S. forces and demanding that the rest of the Arab countries follow Egypt's example, each according to the means available to it.

Such an initiative, should it be taken even before the desired summit meeting, is bound to change the situation in favor of the Arabs.

Therefore, not one single Arab state, not even the most extremist, could avoid attending such a meeting.

The conferees, even the most reactionary among them, could not fail to rise to the level of the situation, so there would be no cause for argument and exchange of accusations.

This initiative would inspire the Arab peoples and arouse in them such feelings of nationalism as they have not known in 20 years. All this would be bound to develop into great pressure from these people on their reluctant governments.

The United States and Israel would feel real fear of the revival of sweeping nationalist feeling, that would unify the Arab nation in a real confrontation of their interests and aggressive policies.

Everybody would realize that a new era had begun in Egypt, an era with its distinctive and independent nationalist identity. Egypt would then restore its capacity as the principle dynamic force and the central axis of liberation among its Arab sisters.

AL-AHRAM CALLS FOR CAIRO-RIYADH COORDINATION

PM121345 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9 Aug 82 p 7

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Before the Last Scene of Beirut 'Holocaust' Begin"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli forces' attacks on west Beirut have proved that Israel's only target is to finally liquidate the PLO. In its attempts to do this, Israel has resorted to destruction by stages instead of doing it all in one battle. The purpose of this gradual destruction is to preoccupy the world with cease-fires, and their violation as such cease-fires soon collapse one after the other due to the Israeli commanders' uncontrollable struggle forever. A second aim of this operation of destroying west Beirut gradually rather than all at once, is to lessen the international repercussions of such a crime, although Begin's government cares less for such a thing after having been condemned by the whole world.

Israel will continue with its wantonness as long as it believes that in the battle of Beirut it is serving Israeli-U.S. objectives, as Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said following his return from a recent visit to Washington. This belief is strengthened by the strange U.S. attitude toward the grave situation in Lebanon and the achievement of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In this regard the United States is responsible for this development in the Lebanese crisis. Up to now it has refused to give the PLO the chance to contribute to reaching a peaceful settlement. It has adopted a negative attitude toward the document which PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat signed accepting all UN resolutions relating to the Palestine problem. In the meantime, the PLO supported the Egyptian-French draft resolution that sets down principles for a disengagement and a solution to the Palestinian-Lebanese problem. The draft resolution that coincided with the Jidda statement in which the PLO announced its agreement to leave Beirut in accordance with specific principles for resolving the conflict.

The meaning of this is a failure to exploit the positive aspects that have so far emerged from beneath the rubble of destruction in Lebanon. This has led to the opposite results desired by the U.S. administration; that is, to maintain the cease-fire in Lebanon until the results of the diplomatic efforts to solve the crisis are known and to give such a solution the greatest possible chance.

If we examine declared U.S. policy we find that the U.S. reply to 'Arafat's initiative is surprising; the initiative should have been viewed as expressing the PLO's readiness to go all the way had the requirements of a comprehensive and just settlement been met. Thus, Washington is greatly mistaken in insisting on its stand. In fact, its negative response raises doubts about what it actually wants. The only explanation is that Washington is not in fact interested in PLO participation in reaching a peaceful settlement to the conflict, contrary to the desire of the Arab countries and the world community.

No fair person would deny 'Arafat's step is tantamount to conditional recognition of Israel since the UN resolutions must be read within their total framework. Even if we exclude Resolution 242, 'Arafat's recognition of UN resolutions no doubt includes the 1947 resolution partitioning Palestine into two states, one Arab and one Jewish, a resolution the United States itself supported and which implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Thus the U.S. administration's excuse that the PLO does not wish to recognize Israel's existence is not valid.

Also Kissinger's pledge to Israel in 1975 in a special memo regarding the possibility of resuming the Geneva peace conference, that the United States would never recognize or negotiate with the PLO as long as it does not recognize Israel's right to exist, is no longer valid. Needless to say conditions have changed. The Geneva formula is no longer valid, and the whole situation calls for a new formula with an approach to a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue.

Dialogue in itself is a small step that does not cost the United States much other than the little courage the situation demands. It does not amount to recognition, although it may be the beginning of it if the U.S. administration is convinced of the PLO's peaceful tendencies.

Just as anlaysts are unable to explain the U.S. reluctance, they are also unable to explain the Arab reluctance. Since the first shock of the Lebanese invasion the Arab countries have been acting almost individually and without coordination, despite the danger jeopardizing them and threatening the very foundations of the Arab entity. In their endeavors to deal with the crisis the Arab countries have sought different paths, although there has been identity of stands between some of them from the beginning.

Thus it can be said that the present Arab situation has implicitly helped the reluctant attitude the United States has adopted and its support for the objective of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Arabs have been unable even to meet at high levels to work out joint plans. They have been unable to show the cards they hold, which could influence the course of events. It appears that the majority of the Arab countries have been unable to cross the barriers [of estrangement] in order to face the dangers threatening the common destiny and secure the Palestinian people's rights without which no peace can be established in the Middle East.

It must be admitted here that mobilizing the Arab countries' efforts at this stage is very difficult. Events have nullified certain Arab roles, while wars and regional conflicts have preoccupied others, such as Iraq in the east, Somalia in the Horn of Africa and Morocco on the western flank of the Arab nation. Arab action can never be effective without ensuring the greatest possible consensus for it. This is something that no difficulties or trials should stand in the way of: It is attainable if it is possible to have full coordination between the two centers of gravity in the Arab world, namely Cairo and Riyadh. Egypt and Saudi Arabia were the focal point in the contacts with the major powers regarding the Palestine problem just before the end of World War II. Since that date the two countries have been a support for every successful Arab action and involved in every Arab cause. It was for this reason that the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, the founder of the kingdom, recommended strengthening joint action ties between the two countries. Whatever the obstacles blocking the path of absolute cooperation between Cairo and Riyadh, they did not prevail over what can be described as the strategic side of such relations.

If we look at the relations between the two countries, we find that in practice they exist just as Egypt's relations with at least half of the Arab world exist. The official aspect of relations is not an issue at present. What is required is Arab solidarity through coordination vis-a-vis current developments in the situation in the Arab area so that the Arab world's political and economic power can play its role to the full and the solution of the Lebanese problem can contribute to creating an opportunity for a permanent peace in the area based on principles of security and justice for all the peoples of the area, particularly the Palestinian people.

Thus the situation appears to be gloomy, that is unless the United States changes its policy and the Arab presence plays its role in full. Acts of the tragedy in Lebanon have gone on one after another and there remains the last scene of the Beirut "holocaust," where fire is devouring all the chances for peace and keeping the Middle East conflict ablaze forever.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO ACCEPT PALESTINIANS

JN121144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) -- Iraq has announced its readiness to receive the Palestinian strugglers whom the PLO wants to transfer from Lebanon to Iraq. Their number will be agreed upon by the two sides.

In a statement to INA today, an official Iraqi spokesman said this welcome comes in response to the desire of the PLO Command as expressed in PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's message to President Saddam Husayn and the Baghdad PLO office memorandum. He added that Iraq welcomes the Palestinian strugglers as fraternal Arab citizens in their second country.

The spokesman asserted Iraq's full support for the Palestinians' just cause, which he described as the cause of both Iraq and the Arab nation. He added: We have the confidence of strugglers who believe in the future that the present state of our Arab people, despite all the bitterness existing in it, will not stop these people's just struggle to restore their usurped homeland.

The Iraqi spokesman stressed that this state will be one station along the long march for the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle until the attainment of their aims as well as the aims of the Arab nation.

HUSAYN: IRAN PREPARED FOR NEW OFFENSIVE

JN120640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has stated that the Iranian enemy has completed its preparations for a new offensive against Iraqi territories. This came in a speech he gave during a ceremony to decorate a group of officers and men for their exceptional valor in defending the nation's honor against the Iranian enemy. The president said the Iranian enemy will not send better men than those sent during its previous five offensives.

The president pointed out that the morale of the enemy that will attack us will be low because its troops will be stepping on the corpses of thousands of their countrymen who were killed east of Basra and whom they saw with their own eyes. He said the morale of the Iraqi Army is better than during the first battles east of Basra. The army is better prepared and more capable of wiping out the enemy forces than in the past. Our people's morale is high, and they are psychologically prepared to continue the fighting, the president added.

VESSELS WARNED ABOUT SAILING IN FOUR WAR ZONES

JN121102 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) -- Iraq has warned the owners of the vessels operating in the navigational routes to Iran that it will strike at all vessels appearing inside the restricted military zone that has been previously defined. This came in an Iraqi military spokesman's comment on reports that a Greek vessel was one of the two naval targets that were destroyed, as indicated in Iraqi military communique No 805, on 9 August this year.

The spokesman pointed out that Iraq warns all vessels against sailing in four zones. The first is restricted to 29 30 N and 48 30 E; the second by 29 25 N and 49 09 E; the third to 29 00 N and 49 30 E; and the fourth to 28 30 N and 49 30 E. [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic at 1500 GMT on 12 August adds a fifth zone: 28 30 N and 51 00 E.]

The spokesman indicated that this warning comes in view of the difficulty of distinguishing between friendly and enemy vessels.

COMMUNIQUE: BASRA, KHANAQIN, PANJWIN SHELLED

JN121632 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Communique No 808 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 12 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of their homeland and dignity, the glorious sons of Iraq continued their activities in the operational sectors against the forces of evil and aggression. The results of yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One vehicle and one excavator were destroyed east of Basra.
2. One 106-mm gun was destroyed in the central operational sector.
3. Enemy artillery shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra, Khanaqin and Panjwin today. The shelling caused some material damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 August 1982

BAGHDAD REFUTES IRAN'S CLAIM WAR BEING PROLONGED

GF100634 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Iran has become a very strange country. The strange statements issued by Iranian leaders are an example.

It will be recalled that Hashemi-Rafsanjani addressed a meeting in Tehran some time ago. His remarks were completely unfounded. In fact, all he did was level accusations against others.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that Iraq intends to keep Iran preoccupied with the war for some time. By keeping Iran occupied with the war and by preventing Iran's advance, Iraq is preparing the ground for control of a number of Iranian provinces by the United States and the Soviet Union and by the Governments of Britain and France. Hashemi-Rafsanjani claimed that with the help of these governments, a number of countries are endeavoring to wrest western Iran, that is to say, wrest Kordestan, Azarbayjan and Khuzestan and incorporate them into their own territory.

We have no evidence in hand proving Hashemi-Rafsanjani's claims. In fact, Iraq is completely unaware of such a conspiracy. Iraq does not want to prolong the war, nor does it want Iran to suffer because of the war.

Regarding the view that there is an international conspiracy to prevent Iran's advance through prolonging the war, however, we must point out that Iraq does not see eye to eye with Mullah Rafsanjani.

We agree with Rafsanjani's remark that for the sake of an international conspiracy or for the sake of the interests of certain circles obstacles are being placed in the way of efforts to end the war. Nevertheless, we would like to ask Hashemi-Rafsanjani this question: Who wishes to prolong the war? The reply must be either Iraqi administrators or the Iranian rulers. This question has become crystal clear to the whole world. It is obvious that Mullah Rafsanjani is against the idea of ending the war. In fact, he is adding more fuel to the fire.

Iraq states once again that it is prepared to end the war. It knows well that the continuation of the war will result in the further devastation of Iran's cities and towns and increase confusion in that country to a dangerous level. If Rafsanjani, for the sake of prolonging the war, continues to accuse Eastern and Western countries of endeavoring the annex parts of Iran, he must understand that Iraq does not covet 1 inch of Iranian soil. In fact, the Iraqi people sincerely hope that Iranians can live in an atmosphere of independence and freedom and work for Iran's progress and development. The Iraqi people hope that the Iranian people live in peace and prosperity and [words indistinct].

Rafsanjani must not be allowed to send the Iranian people abroad through lies and unfounded statements. He must not be allowed to [words indistinct]. And if he wishes to end the war by occupying Iraq, he must understand that such a move is tantamount to expanding the war, that is to say, tantamount to further intensifying clashes which in turn will result in further devastation of Iran.

If Mullah Rafsanjani is preaching in this direction, that is to say, if they [the clergy] wish to end the war at the expense of Iranian blood, then let them come and tred upon Iraqi soil with their unholy feet. They must know, however, that they too will be defeated by the disaster that has befallen the Khomeyni forces (?in the past). This will be only the minimum penalty for the aggressor. If Mullah Rafsanjani is reluctant to awaken from his sweet dreams and face realities, he must be prepared to meet with untold eventualities. That is the truth.

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

JN071652 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Aug 82

[From the weekly program "Iraq in a Week"]

[Text] The Voice of Iraq radio [presumably referring to Damascus Voice of Iraq] announced the following on 31 July 1982: News agencies cited informed sources in the Iraqi capital today as saying that Iraqi Air Force planes raided the Presidential Palace the day before yesterday. The atmosphere in Baghdad is said to be very tense and disturbed. We will give you further details about this coup attempt, whose strings are still ambiguous.

DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT LEAVES AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

JN120934 Baghadad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) -- Djibouti President Hassan Gouled left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. He was seen off at the airport by President Saddam Husayn and several ministers.

While here, the Djibouti president held political talks with President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and the means to develop them, in addition to the situation in Lebanon and the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA MEETS WITH KING, AL-QASIM

JN121717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has received a message from Moroccan King Hassan II. The message was delivered to his majesty by M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, when His Majesty King Husayn received him at the royal court this afternoon.

The message deals with the resumption of the Arab summit conference in Fes, the major issues the summit will discuss and the means for providing positive circumstances for convening and rendering the conference a success.

The meeting was attended by the Prime Minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and the foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Wasim received Boucetta and his accompanying delegation at noon today. The two sides exchanged views on the resumption of the Arab summit conference in Fes the items on the agenda. The two ministers reviewed the current Arab situation in light of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance.

Marwan al-Qasim stressed that the summit conference should discuss all issues of interest to the Arab nation, beginning with the central cause, that of Palestine, and ending with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance, the Iranian aggression against Iraq and relations among Arab countries.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN122107 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, has stated that the Fes summit conference must adopt an integrated Arab plan for dealing with the present bad situation of the Arab nation.

In a statement to PETRA and Amman television correspondents before leaving Amman this evening, Boucetta said the summit will discuss Arab relations, the Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory and the enemy's occupation of Arab land.

In reply to a question on his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn, he said his majesty asked him to convey to his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II, his opinion on and his clear visualization of the situation and the appropriate means to confront and emerge from it. He said it has become possible for the Arab foreign ministers to meet in the next few days to prepare an agenda for the Fes conference, which is expected to resume soon.

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, who was present to see off the Moroccan minister, said they had discussed the basic issues that interest the Arab nation. Jordan hopes the forthcoming Arab summit will work to unite Arab stands and efforts to come up with resolutions that will serve Arab interests and the Arabs' fateful causes. Al-Qasim said Jordan asked the Arab League secretary general to list the Palestinian cause, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war as basic topics on the agenda of the forthcoming summit conference.

KING HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO FRENCH TV

JN122104 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Text" of King Husayn interview with French television broadcast on 12 August on "The Newsreel Program" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Your Majesty, let us suppose the Palestinians leave Beirut and those who are Jordanians return to Jordan. This is what you have announced. As for the leaders of the Resistance, they will leave for Syria. That is what some are saying. Do you not believe, Your Majesty, that this will constitute first a threat to you and second a threat to the credibility of the PLO?

Answer: I do not believe the PLO's credibility has been affected as a result of the struggle it is waging against overwhelming obstacles, and its confrontation of an aggression against an Arab country and its capital. I believe this has increased the PLO's credibility and its determination to struggle to achieve its rights and defend its cause. We, of course, do not know what the PLO's final plans are or those of its men in Beirut. In case these men decide to leave Beirut, it is clear that those of Jordanian origin will be welcomed by Jordan. We shall surely welcome them and are glad to do so.

Question: Your Majesty, do you believe Israel too will leave Beirut?

Answer: It is really regrettable and also ridiculous that the entire issue centers on the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut and not on the departure of the Israelis from Lebanon in the wake of an aggression unprecedented in the history of this region, perhaps in the history of the world, and at a time we are watching an army enter another country, besiege its capital and occupy it, in addition to the crimes this army has committed against the Palestinians and Lebanese and the inhumane treatment they have been accorded. Therefore, it is clear that the Israelis must be removed from the various parts of Lebanon as soon as possible.

Question: Your Majesty, the Arabs hold Israel and the United States responsible for the crisis on the one hand and the USSR on the other because it has adopted a negative stand. As an Arab and as a top official, do you believe the Arabs incapable of uniting to confront Israel?

Answer: I believe we shoulder a grave responsibility. We in the Arab world are shouldering the responsibility for our failure to confront this serious provocation and the affront directed to our nation. In addition to all this, I believe the international community shoulders a direct responsibility to act because what has taken place here and the manner in which it has taken place can occur in any other part of the world if this precedent is allowed, as has been the case so far.

Question: Do you think it still possible to begin a dialogue with the United States, which has not imposed sanctions on Israel?

Answer: In my opinion, the United States, which clearly has many interests in this part of the world, is also affected by events here. Since 1956 the Israelis have been distorting facts in the United States in order to obtain active support for their actions. As for the United States, I believe we should establish our presence there, explain our just cause and attempt to convince the majority of the U.S. people of our cause on both the official and popular levels. This is an obligation not only to ourselves but to our American friends. I also believe we should do what we can to further Arab interests and realize just and honorable peace in the region. Otherwise the consequences will threaten all of us in the world.

Question: Is it not time for the USSR to take part in a Middle East settlement?

Answer: I have always called for convening an international conference, because I believe this is the only path to be followed and adopted because Israel's intentions toward its neighbors and the occupied territories are now very clear. I am certain the whole world must use its influence. This cannot happen unless all parties concerned in the region, including the Palestinians, take part. The two superpowers and other European friends wish to contribute toward a just and permanent peace. This international weight is needed to help us make progress before it is too late.

Question: Egypt has begun preparing to return to the Arab fold and you have agreed to this return. Do you think this return will take place soon? Under what conditions will you restore normal relations with Egypt?

Answer: I hope Egypt will reoccupy its natural place in the Arab family. This important place has been occupied by Egypt throughout our Arab history. A dialogue between us and President Mubarak began when he took office. I believe Egypt's stand is identical to our stand: It will not yield 1 inch of Palestinian soil or any Palestinian rights. Egypt is endeavoring for Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it occupied in June 1967. Egypt is working to realize self-determination for the Palestinian people in a free atmosphere. I also believe we have almost reached the point where we can reunite for the progress of the entire region for the Arab cause and future.

Question: What do you expect from the Arab League conference?

Answer: I think you mean the Arab summit conference. Yes, we have worked and are now working to convene this conference, but we believe that if the conference is to be useful, it must be attended by the leaders of all the parties concerned, the member states in the Arab family. We do not want it to tackle details of certain problems but all the problems from which we have been suffering for a long time and which include inter-Arab relations; Lebanon and the Israeli invasion; the Palestinian problem; the PLO and the means to help it carrying out active and effective work to serve the Palestinian people; the Iraq-Iran war; and other numerous problems. There was delay because some attempted to avoid discussing these problems and having the responsible deliberations we badly need. However, I believe the conference will be held and will be held soon.

Question: It has been repeatedly said that Yasir 'Arafat is a moderate and that he is ready to recognize Israel's right to exist. In your opinion, is 'Arafat really a moderate? If so, why does he not speak frankly on these issues?

Answer: I believe 'Arafat is a nationalist and that he has devoted his life to the Palestinian cause. I hope he will be able to take the correct steps and decisions at the right time. I also hope he and the PLO will get rid of all the existing contradictions in the Arab world and in this world which is endeavoring to reach Palestinian lines [as heard] because the Palestinian people endeavor to live in freedom and dignity and to obtain their rights on their legitimate soil.

Question: If we go far beyond the Lebanese crisis, does Your Majesty believe there is danger that Israel might annex the West Bank and might one-sidely grant it a self-administration rule? Also, under the circumstances, do you believe the peace advocates to whom you belong will find themselves in a predicament?

Answer: Unless the world acts swiftly on the current events, I can see the Israeli scenario will proceed in the following manner: They will create another situation in Lebanon just as they have often done in the past in order to distract the attention of the world from the basic topic -- the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict which constitute the crux of instability in the region. By the time they leave Lebanon, they will have achieved a new factor. They are now working to achieve this factor in the occupied territories by forcing many Arabs to leave the area and settle Israelis in their place. I believe the Israelis' ultimate aim is to insure an Israeli majority so that when the right to self-determination is practiced by the Palestinians, the result will be guaranteed. At the same time, they are obviously attempting to persuade the world that the problem can be solved by finding a homeland for the Palestinians. However, this homeland is not theirs, because Palestine is their homeland and their rights exist in all the occupied territories. The rights of the Palestinians, both Muslims and Christians, are in Jerusalem and in the holy places in which they form one family. However, I believe the Israelis are trying to create the impression that this country is empty and that the Palestinians do not wish to do or achieve anything except to settle here and there, because they are the members of the same family. The problem, however, consists of their rights to the national homeland and to their soil. This is the course that should be followed. Otherwise, there will be no solution.

Question: Your Majesty, what about the federation between Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

Answer: This will be discussed in the future. I believe the bonds between the Jordanians and Palestinians are very strong. These bonds are far stronger than with any other fraternal Arab country. Despite all this, this should take place through the people, through their wish which they will express in a free atmosphere. I believe there is an opportunity for this to happen.

Question: Some French, particularly those who sympathize with Israel, justify Begin's current policy in Lebanon on the basis of the events that occured in Jordan in 1970.

Answer: The painful and tragic incidents that occurred did not include the Palestinians alone. They included Palestinians and Jordanians from both sides. Unfortunately, a situation emerged and many contradictions, which found their way in this small area, took place. In any case, it was a family affair and differs completely from Israel's attempts to liquidate the Palestinians by all possible means. The massacre they are committing against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and which they began to escalate when their state was established in 1947 and 1948, has reached this ugly extent.

Question: Your Majesty, do you intend to issue a general amnesty to the Jordanian fedayeen?

Answer: When and if any Jordanian decides to return to Jordan, he will be welcomed. He will be treated in accordance with Jordanian laws. We have no idea who will return. However, Palestinians, who have Jordanian passports or are Jordanians nationalists have the right to return to this country, because this is their constitutional and legal right.

Question: Your Majesty, you have sent soldiers to Iraq. Many people wonder why you support Iraq.

Answer: We are Arabs and have been brought up on the principles of the great Arab revolution. We believe that any threat posed to any part of this nation is a threat to the entire Arab nation. That's what the Arab League Charter stipulates and what the collective Arab defense pact compels us to do since Iraq had always stood at our side in times of need, regardless of circumstances.

In addition to this, we believe Iraq has the right to seek a secure life on its soil without any attempts to threaten it or any other country or to interfere in its domestic affairs. I also believe Iran had made several ill-omened attempts to fabricate a sectarian problem in Iraq and in the region at large. These attempts seek to deepen the Arab nation's fragmentation and expose it to danger. All these considerations, in addition to what we know about Iraqi-Arab relations and Iraqi-Iranian relations have urged us to do what we considered as only our duty toward a country that has always stood besides us and a country that has a vital importance in the future.

KING RECEIVES LETTER FROM 'ARAFAT 12 AUGUST

JN121838 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Text" of letter from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received by King Husayn on 12 August]

[Text] Militant greetings: In my name, that of my brothers in the PLO, all the mujahidin in steadfast and beseiged Beirut and the struggling Palestinian people, I thank Your Majesty for your decision to welcome a number of Palestinian strugglers in addition to the Badr forces in Jordan.

This decision is evidence of the special relations existing between us, whether on the official or popular level, and comes during these difficult and grave circumstances through which our Arabs nation is passing in its confrontation of this Zionist aggression and invasion that is spreading over our Arab land, thus making it necessary to adopt a responsible Arab stand for confronting these fateful events.

I am fully confident Your Majesty is looking at this basic issue from all its historic and fateful aspects to enable the Arab nation to confront and repulse it.

God will certainly aid those who aid His cause - for verily God is full of strength. [Koranic verse]

'KNOWLEDGEABLE SOURCES' ON RETURN OF PLO FIGHTERS

JN121823 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Knowledgeable Jordanian sources have stated that Jordan has informed the PLO that Palestinians fighters holding Jordanian passports may return to Jordan provided they give up their military acivities in Jordan.

Our Amman correspondent Fu'ad Na'im has this to say:

[Begin recording] Jordan has informed the PLO it is prepared to receive Palestinian fighters who hold Jordanian passports provided they forgo military activities and return to civilian life. This was confirmed to us today by knowledgeable sources in Amman. This step constitutes an important definition of the Jordanian position toward the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut and the return of some of them to Amman.

Some reports have indicated Palestinian fighters who hold Jordanian passports can join the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) ranks in Jordan. However, the same sources have confirmed that this will only apply to PLA members who were in Jordan before joining the fighters in Lebanon at the outset of the war. Other fighters who wish to return to Amman will be allowed to return in accordance with Jordanian laws that prohibit any armed Palestinian activity in Jordan. [end recording]

CORRECTIONS TO KING HUSAYN 11 AUGUST SPEECH

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "King Husayn Delivers Speech to Nation 11 August," published in the 12 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on pages F 1-9: On page F 3, in line six of the second paragraph, substitute the word "nation" for "enemy." On page F 4, in the penultimate line of the first paragraph, substitute the phrase "ethical dilemma" for "moral values."

AL-WAZZAN SAYS TALKS CANNOT CONTINUE; BLAMES U.S.

NC121318 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today continued his efforts to expedite a political solution for the Lebanese crisis amid the current deterioration in the military situation. He first met with Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Butrus. They were later joined by Ambassador Philip Habib and the assisting U.S. delegation. Former Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh attended a part of the meeting.

The meeting ended at 1300. Ambassador Habib left the meeting at 1230 without making any statement. As for Prime Minister al-Wazzan, he made a statement to journalists following the palace meeting in which he affirmed that Lebanon is in a state of tug-of-war with Israel. Al-Wazzan held Habib and the United States responsible for what is happening, affirming that he cannot continue the talks. Al-Wazzan said:

[Begin Recording] As a matter of fact, our concern today was not over what Philip Habib has brought from Israel or the tug-of-war in which we have found ourselves with Israel in all its shadings and actions. Discussions centered today on this continuation of raids, the likes of which no one has seen -- neither in the past nor the present. As we said on 25 June, when I faced such a situation: We cannot work under the shadow of this blackmail and this pressure. Everybody has offered all he can offer. We are on the verge of a peaceful solution and we are optimistic about it -- here, in Israel and everywhere. What is the meaning of these tons [of bombs] with which Lebanon and its beloved capital are being destroyed? We say beloved because we love our wounded [capital] more than every before. Every Lebanese today weeps and feels regret and pain over what is happening to his capital Beirut at a time when ideas have come closer on solutions. I have informed Mr Philip Habib that I might not be able to -- I cannot, I cannot -- continue the talks under such an atmosphere. I have not stopped these talks but I feel I have come in a situation under which I cannot continue. I have held him responsible for this and I have held the United States responsible for this. We have not made use of the Security Council for a while and we have placed our hand in the hand of the United States to help us in the salvation process. Why has this hand remained aloof and has let Israel roam as it wants and do as it wants in our skies, pouring fire -- 60-70 raids -- during which, according to military calculations, thousands of tons of bombs have been dropped?

Why? Why this destruction of Beirut and the Lebanese people? Is it pressure? We do not accept pressure. With conviction we work with everybody. I said that the Palestinians have offered everything and have responded to all our Lebanese requests. We have found the places to which they will leave. Why this? We address the whole world and we address the officials in Israel: Why Why? Enough! Otherwise, if they want to destroy Beirut and kill the Lebanese people let them do this. We are believers in God and we know that ultimately we are all mortals. Let them kill us and let the world shoulder its responsibility and let the United States shoulder its responsibility before the world. Thanks. [end recording]

SARKIS CONTACTS KING FAHD, WRITES REAGAN

NC121324 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] This morning, President Sarkis held a telephone conversation with King Fahd during which he briefed him on the tragic situation which the capital, Beirut, is experiencing as a result of the Israeli shelling and the innocent victims and destruction it is causing.

President Sarkis asked King Fahd to help in the efforts being made to save the city and to intercede with the United States to make it put pressure on Israel to stop the killing and the loss of innocent lives and property.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that President Sarkis has prepared a written message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

SALAM APPEALS TO HABIB, FAHD, OTHERS ON BEIRUT

NC121632 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister [Sa'ib] Salam has asked Prime Minister [Shafiq al-Wazzan] not to continue the negotiations under the heavy and destructive bombing. He also asked the president of the republic to send a letter to U.S. President Reagan in which he would hold him responsible for all that has happened and is happening.

[Former] Prime Minister Salam contacted Ambassador Habib and held him responsible for what Israel is doing and asked the United States to put an end to the Israeli bombardment; otherwise, it will be considered in collusion with Israel.

At his house, Salam held a meeting which included the prime minister and [former] Prime Minister Taqiyy ad-Din as-Sulh. After the meeting he cabled King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and appealed to him in the name of all the inhabitants of Beirut to exert efforts to salvage the remnants of Beirut before it is too late.

PALESTINIANS TO BEGIN LEAVING BEIRUT 19 AUGUST

NC130925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Informed political sources today expected the implementation of the political solution to begin on Thursday. The first group of Palestinian fighters will leave for the Jordanian port of Aqaba by sea at 0630 [0430 GMT] on Thursday, as was decided last week.

Within the framework of the plan proposed by the U.S. envoy for resolving the Beirut crisis, the Lebanese Army will have a major role to play in the implementation of the plan which will accompany the arrival of the international forces in Beirut. The task of the proposed international forces and of the Lebanese Army is to ensure the departure of the Palestinian fighters. The Lebanese Army will later also have the task of ensuring the safety of the Palestinian camps and civilian agglomerates.

Meanwhile, political and security apprehensions continue regarding the Israeli expansion in Lebanese territory; particularly with regard to the Israeli military movement into the area of Jubayl in the direction of 'Innaya and Al-Laqluq last week. It is feared that Israel might expand the scope of war in Lebanon to include the north and Al-Biqa' -- whether or not the Beirut problem is resolved.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan has expressed his apprehensions over the expansion of the Israeli occupation in Lebanon and has raised this matter with security quarters.

AL-JUMAYYIL: 'BEIRUT CANNOT ENDURE ANYMORE'

NC121320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today met with Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil at one of the Presidential Palace offices.

Following the meeting, Deputy al-Jumayyil said: We hope that a solution will be implemented as soon as possible because the situation cannot be tolerated any further. He added: Beirut cannot endure any more. Beirut is the capital of Lebanon and the sons of Beirut are the sons of Lebanon. Nobody can see these tragedies without being pained and without doing everything possible to save Beirut and the sons of Beirut.

Al-Jumayyil went on: We are pained because of what is happening to Beirut. We hope the same thing does not happen to places other than Beirut because it appears that their turn is approaching.

Deputy al-Jummayil expressed his surprise at the failure to implement the political solution now that the Lebanese and U.S. officials and the statements by Washington confirm that the Palestinians have decided to leave Beirut. He then called for holding a national conference which will be attended by all the leaderships and former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami to save Lebanon.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL ON LEBANESE NEUTRALITY

NC121646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has said that if changes are to be made in Lebanon after the war, let us be careful that these changes are positive, serving the interests of Lebanon and its people. Referring to Egyptian Minister [of State for Foreign Affairs] Butrus Ghali's suggestion to make Lebanon neutral, he said: Let the neutrality be Arab and international, similar to the neutrality of Switzerland and Austria. He added: If this is implemented, it will be to serve the Arab states, not the United States and Europe. The leader of the Phalangists added: This neutrality may be suggested to guarantee the entity, stability, sovereignty and freedom of Lebanon. Otherwise, it cannot secure the neutrality of the others.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL CONFERS WITH SHAM'UN, ARSLAN

NC122108 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil this afternoon visited [former] President Camille Sham'un and briefed him on the contacts underway on the military battles and political developments. Shaykh Bashir listened to the directives of [former] President Camill Sham'un, who affirmed his satisfaction with all the steps taken by the Commander of Lebanese Forces [Bashir al-Jumayyil].

Shaykh Bashir has also met with Amir Faysal Arslan and discussed with him the incidents being fabricated by the ideological and leftist parties and sides in the area of 'Alayh, drawing attention to their scheme of instigating sectarian discord. They agreed on practical arrangements to contain every incident.

SARKIS SENDS AL-KHATIB TO DAMASCUS FOR TALKS

NC121603 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1555 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] We have just received the following report:

Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib left for Damascus this afternoon. He was delegated by His Excellency President of the Lebanese Republic Ilyas Sarkis to hold discussions with a number of top Syrian officials on the current situation in Lebanon.

Brigadier General al-Khatib was twice prevented this morning from leaving for Damascus by the Israeli forces, which obstructed his motorcade as he was leaving for Damascus via Sawfar, despite the contacts which the U.S. envoy had earlier made with the Israeli officials to facilitate the passage of Brigadier General Khatib's motorcade.

VOL REPORTS SYRIAN BUILDUP IN AL-BIQA'

NC121858 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Security reports received by the Voice of Lebanon have affirmed that last week and the beginning of this week the Syrian forces brought in new and advanced military reinforcements and deployed them all along the mountain ridges extending from 'Aynata al-Arz) to the hills of Sannin.

These reports say the Syrians have moved the SAM batteries from the area of Sultan Ya'qub to an unknown area, although it is near the Syrian-Lebanese border and the above-mentioned area.

It has also been reported that there are now in Al-Biqa' five Syrian SAM 6, 7, and 9 batteries. The number of tanks in Al-Biqa' has increased from 135 to 225. They are Soviet-made. Among them are a few of the advanced T-67 tanks. The report says that about 14,000 Syrian regular soldiers and about 7,000 armed persons -- Palestinians and from various countries -- are stationed in Al-Biqa' now.

The Syrian forces in the area have established a headquarters for their command in a Syrian town which is not more than 12 km from Judayyat Yabus [in Syria] at the Syrian-Lebanese border.

AL-AS'AD CALLS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 19 AUG

NC122030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamal al-As'ad addressed an invitation to the deputies today setting 19 August as the date for the presidential elections. He also addressed a letter to the procedural [ijra'iyah] authority, reminding it that it is necessary to ensure implementation of the minimum measures that were defined by the chamber's bureau on 27 July 1982.

1) That the Israeli forces withdraw from the perimeter of the Chamber of Deputies headquarters in Mansur Palace.

2) That the legitimate forces, either army or internal security forces, take over all the crossing points and roadblocks leading to the chamber building. This necessitates lifting the economic blockade on west Beirut.

3) That the safety and security of the deputies residing in various areas be ensured during their travel [to and from the chamber].

AL-ASAD RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION 12 AUGUST

JN121728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] President Hafiz-al-Asad received an Iranian delegation led by Petroleum Minister Muhammad Gharazi at 1330 today. The meeting was attended by the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. The Iranian minister forwarded a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from his Iranian counterpart, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

Gharazi arrived in Damascus earlier today and was met at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources, a number of ministry officials and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to SANA, Gharazi said his visit to Damascus was aimed at holding talks with the Syrian oil minister to develop bilateral relations, particularly in the field of oil.

Delegation Departs

JN121920 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Iranian Petroleum Minister Muhammad Gharazi left Damascus at 1500 today. He was seen off by 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources, a number of ministry officials and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus.

In a departure statement to SANA, Gharazi affirmed the Iranian stand at the side of steadfast Syria in its just struggle against Zionism and imperialism. He also affirmed the stand of the Iranian revolution alongside the Palestinian Revolution and people, which aim at realizing victory and restoring legitimate Palestinian rights. He said oil is a natural endowment the Iranian revolution places at the disposal of all those who fight the Zionist enemy in the region and the United States in the world. He said it is a weapon in the revolution of the meek throughout the world.

Gharazi praised Syria's history of struggle over the past 30 years and said the Syrian Arab people are fighting the Israeli enemy on the northern front and are resisting the occupiers of Palestine. He said they have been able to confront Israel's aggressions for more than 30 years and have offered everything in this confrontation. He said the Iranian people consider it their legitimate duty to stand against the Israeli aggression and that they are waiting for the day when they will take part in fighting this aggression to enable the Palestinian people to restore their usurped rights and erase the colonialist effects of the hated imperialist Zionist entity.

Gharazi condemned the Iraqi regime's war against the Iranian revolution, affirming that the Iraqi people have not been defeated and that Saddam's aggressive policy is the one that will be defeated and utterly destroyed.

SYRIAN YOUTHS TO JOIN FIGHTING IN LEBANON

JN121925 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Syrian revolutionary youth organization has begun participating in the activities of the armed forces in Lebanon to confront the enemy. Youth battalions have started joining the military divisions to take part in all combat operations. This has been carried out in implementation of a decision by the youth union leadership in response to demands by youths all over Syria.

JERUSALEM RADIO REPORTS BEGIN-REAGAN CONTACTS

TA121750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1720 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] [Announcer 'Anat Sharon] In a messsage to the prime minister, which arrived this afternoon, the U.S. administration warned Israel that if its air force bombings of Beirut continue, the United States will discontinue the negotiations on removing the terrorists. Our correspondent Shalom Qital telephones us from Washington:

[Qital -- live] Well, it was not just a message that expressed the President's discontent. He also held two phone conversations with the prime minister. Between 1600 and 1700 [1400 to 1500 GMT] today, after the message had already been conveyed to the prime minister's office by Ambassador Lewis, the President called the prime minister. During this telephone conversation another telephone call reached the President, from Saudi King Fahd, who expressed a great deal of anger and anxiety over the situation in Beirut. The President agreed with King Fahd, and in the meantime, the White House operators continued their attempts to reach the prime minister. At 1700 [1510 GMT] the President spoke angrily with the prime minister for 10 minutes in the course of which he said the following:

I was shocked when I learned this morning about the new heavy Israeli shellings of west Beirut. Because of this, the President said, I am angry. He asked [biqesh] that the military activity be stopped immediately. He emphasized that Israel's operation had stopped the Habib mission. This was the expression used by President Reagan -- stopped [hifsiqa] the Habib mission for a peaceful resolution of the Beirut crisis when these talks were on the verge of success. The result is additional unnecessary destruction and bloodshed, President Reagan said. The President made it clear that it is important that the cease-fire be absolutely observed so that the talks may resume.

We understand -- so said the White House spokesman after the call -- that the Israel Government approved the cease-fire. Thirty minutes after this conversation between President Reagan and the prime minister, the prime minister telephoned President Reagan and told him the shellings of Beirut were stopped and the cease-fire had taken effect.

At the same time, the charge d'affaires in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, who is now responsible for embassy affairs in the absence of Ambassador Arens, Binyamin Netanyahu, called the State Department to announce that Israel is prepared to stop the aerial bombings despite continued terrorist violations. In other words, Israel will observe the cease-fire. If the terrorists violate it, there will be a reaction, but not aerial.

This, more or less, satisfied the Americans, and they now hope for the resumption of Habib's talks, although for the time being it is not clear whether the talks in Beirut have already begun.

Naturally, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was also briefed about events. During the morning, he was in the White House, in President Reagan's office. There is intensive activity in the administration here and much anger too, it should be said. This is Shalom Qital from the White House in Washington.

[Sharon] Shalom Qital, are you still with us?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Are there reactions in Washington already to the cease-fire violation? The cease-fire was violated approximately an hour ago.

[Answer] The only reaction so far, that of the White House spokesman, is that it is important that the cease-fire be absolutely observed. It is hoped that the Habib talks will be resumed if the cease-fire is indeed maintained. There are no expressions of happiness and satisfaction here as happened when past cease-fires took effect.

The White House today especially stressed its anger that Beirut was shelled and bombed during the talks with Habib. The cease-fire is spoken of as inevitable for preserving the pace of the negotiations, and it is hoped that the negotiations will indeed resume. I am stressing again that the White House said that Habib's mission was stopped [nifseqa] when the shelling in Beirut continued. This is the reaction in the White House and in the United States.

Air Attacks To Stop

TA121710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Israel has informed the United States that for the time being it will not use the air force to react to cease-fire violations by the terrorists. Our correspondent in Washington Shalom Qital reports that following President Reagan's message to the prime minister, Israel announced it will maintain the cease-fire, but if the terrorists violate it this does not mean Israel will not react in a different manner.

Shim'on Schiffer Comments

TA130555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister has said there is a chance the terrorists will begin leaving Beirut next week. According to the U.S. plan, the first terrorists will leave Beirut next Thursday. The prime minister had two telephone conversations with the U.S. President last night. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the moves preceding the end of the bombings and the latest cease-fire and on the assessments of Israeli-U.S. relations.

[Schiffer -- live or recorded] Yesterday Israel was on the verge of severing relations with the United States. This assessment was made by political sources following the political contacts between Washington and Jerusalem. The affair began 2 days ago: The prime minister completed two meetings with Philip Habib which were desribed as very good. The agreement on evacuating the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon had been within arm's reach. At the Cabinet session yesterday afternoon, Begin related the following events. Ambassador Habib called from Beirut and spoke to him about the air force bombing. The prime minister said he would check the facts with the defense minister.

Tension in bilateral relations increased yesterday after the air force conducted ceaseless bombardments of targets in Beirut. At noon, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche reported to Foreign Minister Shamir on an announcement received from his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz. The announcement expressed wonder at the bombardments that had caused unnecessary casualties since an agreement had already been reached on evacuating the terrorists. Secretary Shultz threatened that Philip Habib's mission would be stopped. A short time later, Ambassador Lewis called the prime minister and expressed deep shock at the continuing air force bombing. The United States will withdraw from the negotiations, the ambassador said.

Meanwhile, several ministers decided to ask the prime minister to hold a Cabinet session. In their opinion, the military activity in Beirut contradicted the Cabinet's decision. At the same time, Defense Minister Sharon asked to convene a Cabinet session in order to receive approval for the moves aimed at advancing the IDF toward the terrorist camps in Beirut.

Furious reactions continued to arrive from Washington. Administration officials spoke openly of sanctions and far-reaching steps. David Kimche and his assistant, Hanan Bar'on, again briefed the foreign minister, who was at the time attending the Cabinet session. At the end of a stormy session, the Cabinet decided to end the air force bombings.

President Reagan, who had apparently not heard about the Cabinet decision, called the prime minister. According to testimony by his spokesman, the President was furious and used very sharp words: The IDF reaction is totally disproportionate to the terrorists' activity.

The prime minister replied: I cannot tell you anything about the proportions, but we must defend our soldiers. Only because of your intervention did we not break into west Beirut. We took into account your appeals; we could have ended the affair of the terrorists' presence in the city a few weeks ago. We stopped the air force bombardments 2 and 1/2 hours ago.

President Reagan then said: Is it also possible to stop the artillery shellings?

The prime minister's reply: I will consult with the defense minister and the chief of staff on the matter and I will give you an answer then.

Following a talk with the defense minister and the chief of staff, the prime minister called President Reagan and informed him: The shooting has stopped on all fronts and by all weapons. President Reagan's reply: Thank you very much, Menahem.

According to political observers bilateral relations are on the edge of an abyss. Now Philip Habib will continue with his mission. The prime minister last night told me: There is a serious chance that the scoundrels will begin leaving Beirut next week. According to the U.S. plan, the evacuation will begin next Thursday and at the beginning of the following week the first unit of the multinational force will arrive.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING CONVENES 12 AUGUST

TA121310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Cabinet convened for a special session in the Knesset building at noon. For the time being, the reason for the Cabinet session is not known but it seems that the session also discussed the air force bombings in west Beirut today.

Political Process To Continue

TA121411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Cabinet has decided in a special session to continue the political negotiations, to exhaust the moves being made to remove the terrorists from west Beirut and not to take any action which may lead to an accusation that Israel is sabotaging the chances for a political settlement.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that, according to assessments by ministers who left the meeting, this was one of the harshest meetings ever held from the point of view of the verbal exchanges taking place between ministers over the way to end the affair of the terrorists' presence in west Beirut and the crisis in Lebanon in general.

Details of 'Stormy' Session

TA121820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- recorded]

[Text] The question in the background of the Cabinet session today was to what extent military pressure helps in attaining the objectives of the political negotiations and at what point such military pressure may destroy the entire settlement. The argument was along this line then.

The ministers were united in the opinion that the military pressure applied until yesterday promoted the process of removing the terrorists from Beirut. What happened since yesterday and the proposals the defense minister wanted approved today sabotage the political effort in the opinion of most of the ministers.

At the end of a stormy session, the prime minister concluded that from now on the IDF will react to the terrorsts' firing but that no advance in the field must be made and the air force bombings should not be continued unless this is vital and first brought to the prime minister's knowledge for his approval, and if Begin sees fit, he will convene the Cabinet to discuss this.

Ari'el Sharon emphasized in his remarks in the meeting that he supports the agreement on the removal of the terrorists and that he was opposed to entry into west Beirut. However, in order not to have to enter west Beirut, all preparations must be made so that we will be ready to enter it. On the agenda -- Minister Sharon said -- is the defense of IDF soldiers against the continued firing by the terrorists and this should be weighed against the messages and threats [iyumim] of the United States.

The defense minister was almost alone in the session. Only Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman supported him. The prime minister said Israeli-U.S. relations should not be endangered by actions that do not help what has already been achieved. The defense minister said: I suggest that we do not submit to U.S. pressure. The prime minister said: How can one claim against me that we have ever submitted to U.S. pressure? The defense minister: After consultations with commanders in the area, I believe that the Cabinet decision not to make any further advance is a bad decision.

The prime minister: I would like to remind you of something I said to your predecessor, 'Ezer Weizman -- you are representing the Cabinet vis-a-vis the army and not the other way around. Therefore, the chief of staff is subordinate to you and not the other way around. The prime minister asked Minister Sharon not to raise his voice in the meeting hall: You have no extra priveleges here, no more right than any other Cabinet member. Your talk of worry for the soldiers is shared by all of us and we all shoulder the same responsibility. I hear and read -- and there are publications in Israel and abroad -- and let it be clear once and for all who is running the state's affairs here.

It should be noted that even before the convening of the Cabinet session a group of ministers asked that a special session be convened, claiming that actions are carried out in the field contrary to the Cabinet decisions. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said at the meeting: Something basic is being undermined -- the government's authority. This cannot go unnoticed. He rebelled against the claim that caution and thought endanger the lives of soldiers. The actions carried out yesterday and today which we learned of from the media run totally counter to the government's position and decisions. They present the prime minister as being unreliable and as tricking international figures.

There were harsh verbal exchanges between the defense minister and Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg. The defense minister claimed that Dr Burg relies on information from relatives and from his mother-in-law. Dr Yosef Burg said: You are acting contrary to the government's line and decisions.

It should be noted that after the Cabinet meeting, the defense minister conferred with the prime minister and indications are that the dispute between them has indeed been settled.

The prime minister told me after the meeting that there is a serious chance that next week the scoundrels -- so he calls the terrorists -- will start leaving Beirut.

It should also be noted that in the course of the Cabinet meeting a message arrived from the United States. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor was called outside and later, when he returned, he read the message to the ministers. The United States had threatened to end the political negotiations if the air force bombings continue. Philip Habib threatened to return to Washington. The United States expressed deep shock over the air force bombings and a U.S. spokesman said that unnecessary slaughter [shehita] was involved.

It transpired in the meeting that the defense minister did not consult the prime minister yesterday before the execution of a certain action. Minister Shamir asked in the meeting why this was so.

All in all, it was a stormy Cabinet meeting the likes of which the ministers have not seen in many years.

Schiffer on 'Balance of Power'

TA130750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] In yesterday's stormy Cabinet session, sharp words were exchanged between the prime minister, and a group of ministers and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon exposed a new situation in the balance of power among policymakers in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the assessments he heard from ministers and political observers in the wake of the Cabinet session.

[Schiffer -- live or recorded] The defense minister must begin anew this morning. According to political observers, the relationship of trust established between him and the prime minister in the last year has somewhat deteriorated and both men yesterday took the course of a head-on confrontation. The prime minister siezed on the defense minister's ability to freely activate the air force after it emerged that aircraft had been used in the last two days without the prime minister's approval. The defense minister claimed he had relied on the Cabinet decision and on the assessment that his actions were compatible with the prime minister's position.

The IDF's activities in the last 2 days exposed the bitterness and mistrust a large group of ministers harbor toward the defense minister. Ministers Levi, Hammer, Burg, Ehrlich and others confronted Ari'el Sharon with a terse remark: "We have had it up to here."

The defense minister settled accounts with them at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. They are competing over which one of them will cut the ribbon, who will reap the fruits of the victory in the negotiations for the evacuation of the terrorists, Sharon said, and, as he said at the Cabinet session: The agreement is the result of lengthy efforts, of over 7 weeks of very exhausting negotiations conducted by me.

However, the prime minister and the Cabinet members were not convinced. In private talks they said: That man decided to prove that the terrorists can be removed by military means. Others said that the prime minister had decided to teach him a lesson. At the critical point, Menahem Begin decided he would show who runs the show in the country.

There are many analogous points in the fate of 'Ezer Weizman and Ari'el Sharon and, perhaps, only the climax will be different. Sharon will not go back to his farm.

He believes in his way and he will continue to strive to achieve his goals. However, in both cases the prime minister decided to take the steering wheel the moment the defense ministers appeared to be too independent and did not accept his authority. I want to remind you of what I told your predecessor -- the prime minister told Ari'el Sharon Sharon -- you are the government's representative to the army rather than vice versa; you do not have any privileges.

The argument also involved the line taken toward the United States. I am not in favor of kneeling down and bowing our heads; we must stand up for our rights, the defense minister stated yesterday. The prime minister and the Cabinet members rebelled at this utterance. Menahem Begin said: Even in the most critical days, more than once, when President Reagan appealed to me we did whatever was necessary without giving in; let no one tell me that we bowed before the United States; this government did not give in to any pressure whatsoever.

In short, a line other than that represented by the defense minister had the upper hand in the Cabinet. It is assessed that the prime minister will do everything possible to heal the wounds and to resume cooperation with Defense Minister Sharon. However, debates in the future will have a different tone. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi emerged stronger from the clashes in the Cabinet. In the future, after the prime minister has gone, two people will compete for the leadership of the country: Ari'el Sharon and David Levi.

SHARON ADDRESSES KNESSET DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Comments on Cabinet Session

TA121851 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Immediately after the Cabinet session, the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee convened to hear a briefing by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Committee members said afterward that Sharon spoke bitterly and cynically about certain Cabinet ministers, and revealed that today's Cabinet decision was made against his opinion. Our correspondent Razi Barqay has learned details of the session:

[Barqay -- live] The defense minister gave a long and hard monologue today in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session. Committee members describe his statements as the expression of a cynical view of the Cabinet ministers. The defense minister told the committee members: Today the Cabinet held one of the sharpest and most tense discussions since I became a minister. These discussions reminded me of the discussions held during the first days of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria. And now, just as back then, the ministers compete with one another over who will cut the ribbon. But now the competition is over who in the Cabinet will conduct the political negotiations and harvest its fruits. Members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Sharon said, referring to Likud members Roni Milo and Dror Zeigerman, criticized the fact that I am conducting the negotiations. I have not assumed anything on my own; I was charged with everything by the prime minister.

Sharon went on to say that at the beginning of the fighting in Lebanon, some ministers came to the Cabinet with rulers in order to measure kilometers. But the expressions of anger at today's Cabinet session were sharper than the ones then. I remained today in a minority, Sharon told the committee. My view was not accepted. I thought that we should grant the maximum defense to the IDF soldiers positioned around Beirut. Every day I meet soldiers in the field who tell me that they need such a defense. However, said Sharon, the Cabinet decided as it did, and its decision is binding on me, of course, although I was in a minority.

Sharon told the committee that the two main obstacles delaying the signing of a document with Philip Habib are the matter of the UN observers and the time of the entry of the first units of the multinational force.

Several Knesset members made brief comments and Sharon reiterated that the IDF did not initiate cease-fire violations. The IDF only reacted to PLO violations. Dror Zeigerman asked: Why, if the PLO has been crushed, does it continue to fire? And Ge'ula Kohen and Beni Shalita replied in Sharon's stead that the PLO's existence is based entirely on shooting. I shoot, therefore I exist -- this is the PLO's philosophy, they said.

There were sharp exchanges between Sharon and MK Yosef Sarid. Sarid told Sharon: You should be included in the Guiness Book of World Records as the person able to spit fire the longest distance. Sharon answered: You should be recorded as a record-breaker in spitting on oneself.

With a half-smile, MK Ge'ula Kohen, concluded, turning to Sharon: The government may decide this or that, but you do what you want in the final analysis anyway. And what you want is acceptable to me.

The second chapter of the meeting with Sharon will be tomorrow morning in the defense minister's office. This is Razi Barqay at the Knesset.

Comments on Habib Plan

TA130820 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon last night met with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and told them he feared the terrorists would attempt to leave a nucleus of their organization in Beirut. Minister Sharon added he would propose to the Cabinet that the IDF remain in Lebanon as long as Syria does not evacuate its forces from that country. Our correspondent in the Knesset Moshe Hakohen reports on the defense minister's appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee:

[Hakohen — live or recorded] There are now chances that the terrorists will leave Beirut, the defense minister said, but there are reports that the PLO intends to leave a nucleus of its men in the city under the aegis of the multinational force. According to Minister Sharon, in addition to the issues still disputed in the negotiations -- the stationing of UN observers in Beirut and the date of the entry of the multinational force -- there is another problem: Some 1,000 to 1,500 terrorists have criminal records and no Arab country is yet ready to willingly take them in.

In the meeting, the defense minister emphasized that all the IDF's activities in Beirut came in reaction to fire opened by the terrorists. The commander of the Northern Command, Maj Gen Amir Drori, made the same remarks and added that IDF commanders in the field believe it is obligatory to retaliate with fire to fire opened by the terrorists.

Replying to a question, the defense minister said the IDF sustained most of its casualties in the Beirut area not while advancing on the ground but, on the contrary, they were sustained during the static exchanges of fire. He expressed his astonishment at the fact that the terrorists continued to shoot although they had been dealt a very sever blow. Had I been in their place, I would have acted otherwise, Sharon said. In reaction, MK Ge'ula Kohen said: Their slogan is: I shoot, therefore I exist; I shoot so you stop to exist. Minister Sharon agreed with MK Kohen's remark.

On another issue, the defense minister said he would propose to the Cabinet that Israel remain in Lebanon indefinitely as long as the Syrian forces remain there, although he would not propose attacking the Syrians. He added that in any settlement in the future, Lebanon would have a special status. When a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel is signed, the defense minister said, Major Sa'd Haddad -- a good officer -- will probably find himself a place within the Lebanese Army.

Referring to the Cabinet meeting, the defense minister said he is now in the minority. Now that the meeting has ended, I support the Cabinet decision. However, before the session was held, my position had been that we must make sure that the IDF soldiers are given the maximum possible protection.

Further Remarks

TA131212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1135 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Report by Razi Barqay]

[Excerpts] Following the tense debate in yesterday's meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, today's session was somewhat calmer, although this morning, too, the defense minister had to reply to various claims, especially by the opposition, on whether Sharon consults with the Cabinet or acts independently. MK Rabin asked the defense minister: Who decided on certain military moves at the end of last week, and were you authorized to activate the air force yesterday? Sharon replied: I acted and am acting within the law and according to the Cabinet decisions.

Sharon read a Cabinet decision to the committee members from which, according to Sharon, it may be implied that in his capacity as defense minister he is entitled to activate the IDF against the terrorists on land, sea and in the air as well, he emphasized.

MK Hayim Bar-lev asked: All the time you have been claiming that the cease-fire is violated by the PLO. How do you then explain the fact that the terrorists have been holding their fire for the last 24 hours?

Sharon explained: It is clear this is a result of our military activity yesterday. The terrorists have simply realized that we will not sit with our arms crossed.

Mordekhay Gur said to Sharon: The steps you have taken recently prove that you are aiming to conquer Beirut militarily. What is this talk that there is somebody who, as it were, cares for the protection of the IDF soldiers more than others?

Sharon replied to Gur at length: I understand that it hurts you that all your predictions have so far not come true. I received a report from soldiers in the field that you, Mordekhay Gur, told them during a visit to Beirut: The terrorists must be mowed down.

Gur immediately retorted to Sharon: That is not true; those are lies.

Sharon went on to claim that our bombardments and military activity in Beirut accelerated rather than foiled the negotiations. The Cabinet's decision yesterday in no way means a change in Israel's position. Indeed, I was opposed to this decision but I accept the ruling of the majority.

MK Roni Milo of the Likud said: The political negotiations should not be conducted by you but rather by the foreign minister. You only look at the issue through your military binoculars.

Sharon retorted: I will go on conducting the political negotiations with the collaboration of Prime Minister Begin and the foreign minister.

The meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee adjourned with the foreign minister, but the list of speakers is still long. The meeting with the defense minister is scheduled to resume next Monday, 16 August.

SHARON CALLED 'UNSAFE' FOR LEBANON NEGOTIATIONS

TA130851 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Text] A small but growing number of Cabinet ministers have come to the conclusion that Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon cannot be allowed a major role in the crucial negotiations which are expected to follow the exodus of the PLO from Beirut.

A senior political source who has been close to Prime Minister Menahem Begin for nearly 20 years told THE JERUSALEM POST last night: "Sharon's position became shaky yesterday. Ministers have realized how close Sharon was to sinking the Habib mission. They know it's unsafe to rely on Sharon any more in negotiations."

The source said: "At least, his role in political negotiations will be changed. Some will even demand his resignation."

The source added: "The negotiations over the future of Lebanon, with the Syrians and the United States, are so delicate that we cannot leave them in the hands of an elephant."

Minister Demands Resignation

TA131119 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Following the Cabinet session last night, a senior Likud minister said, "Ari'el Sharon must resign the post of defense minister, and Prime Minister Menahem Begin must again take the defense portfolio for himself." He added the matter had been discussed by various ministers and that some of them may soon submit a proposal to the prime minister leading to the dismissal of the defense minister in the wake of the events in the last 2 days.

Speaking on the same issue, another senior minister said that if the defense minister persisted in the way he has been acting, "the story of 'Ezer Weizman will recur," namely, the prime minister himself will provoke Sharon's resignation. He added that what Sharon had been doing in the last 2 days and the orders he had issued to the IDF "were incompatible with the Cabinet's decisions." Another minister last night said that both Begin and the Cabinet yesterday had actually expressed no confidence in the defense minister.

Rumors spread last night that the defense minister himself had asked the prime minister whether he had to resign. Reacting to this, a source close to the defense minister said: "Sharon is neither the late Moshe Dayan, nor 'Ezer Weizman, may he live long. Sharon fights for his ideas and beliefs, he achieves and accepts Cabinet decisions according to the majority-minority principle and he never abandons the battlefield. Rumors about his possible resignation are malicious and aimed at undermining the Begin-Sharon team. It is known that there are very influential U.S. figures trying to neutralize Sharon in the wake of what they call 'the astonishing surprises Sharon has been dropping on U.S. diplomacy.'"

Uzan Supports Sharon

TA131249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Labor Minister Aharon Uzan says he supports Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon without reservations, and is not aware of any minister who has asked for the defense minister to be changed. He was speaking to a Voice of Israel reporter in Elat.

Sharon's Office Reacts

TA131114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Sources at the defense minister's office this morning sharply reacted to reports quoting unidentified ministers who called for Minister Sharon's resignation. Sources close to Sharon told our correspondent Razi Barqay that the minister was currently engaged in one issue only and that it is completing the mission of removing the PLO. That is why he left it to others to engage in their petty private wars.

Our correspondent notes that a 2-hour debate was held today by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee with the participation of the defense minister.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON

TA130708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] 'AL HAMISHMAR: The leftwing MAPAM party calls on Sharon and on the government to resign. 'AL HAMISHMAR says it is clear now that Sharon was acting on his own accord in ordering military action in Beirut and he has buried Israel's credibility along with his own. To avoid a further deterioration in the situation, 'AL HAMISHMAR says, he and the government must resign.

THE JERUSALEM POST says yesterday's Cabinet debate confirms suspicions among the ministers that the defense minister was managing not just the war but the ministers as well and that the prime minister himself had not exercised control, because now, THE JERUSALEM POST says, the prime minister must give specific approval for further air force activity and troop movements.

DAVAR says the phone conversations yesterday between President Reagan and Prime Minister Begin were actually collect calls. Israel, DAVAR writes, will yet have to pay the price. The neutralization or even removal of Ari'el Sharon is not Begin's private business. DAVAR says the prime minister, who likes to make brave decisions in the name of the good of the nation, must also stand up to Sharon.

BEGIN MEETS U.S. GROUP, COMMENTS ON LEBANON

TA121514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Report by David Essing on Prime Minister Begin's meeting with the National Christian Leadership Conference for Israel on 12 August, place not given -- recorded with Begin's remarks apparently recorded earlier]

[Text] Prime Minister Begin came straight from the Knesset debate and first apologized for making a brief speech to his Christian guests:

[Begin] Now, my friends, as I made a long speech, I am quite tired and I have a Cabinet session called in because of problems on the agenda.

[Essing] The Israeli Cabinet was due to a meeting in the Knesset at this hour. And then the prime minister spoke of Israel's Operation Peace for Galilee. It was not an invasion.

[Begin] We entered Lebanon to get rid of international terror which reached the end of the world.

We have captured the documents. They were in contact with the Red Brigades in Italy, with the Red Army in Japan, with the Baader Meinhof gang in Germany, and terrorist international -- an instrument of Soviet policy. Saudi Arabia gave them the money -- billions of petrodollars -- as I heard it myself from former Secretary of State, General Haig. Billions! And those billions of American money paid to Saudi Arabia for the oil went to Moscow for the arms, supplied to the PLO from Moscow. What a vicious circle! What a paradox! But that was the fact.

[Essing] And on how the Israeli army reached Beirut:

[Begin] Our army was fired upon. An army should defend the nation. A government should protect an army, should save their life. If they are fired upon, a proper government should order them to shoot back and defend themselves. There is no other way. So we did, and then the fighting went on. And so we reached the gates of Beirut, but we didn't intend to at all. The fighting could have come to an end on 11 June -- 2 months ago, my friends. How many lives would have been spared! But they refused, so the fighting went on.

[Essing] And the issue of the hour -- the Habib mission to evacuate the terrorists from west Beirut:

[Begin] Now I have good news for you: Yesterday Philip Habib was with me for 3 hours and my colleagues. We talked; we are nearing an agreement. The terrorists will have to leave Beirut and Lebanon. We don't want to humiliate them -- even not them. They are no good people at all, and that is an understatement, but we don't want to humiliate any human being, whoever he is, or she.

Therefore we initiated the proposal that if they leave, they will be allowed to take with them their sidearms. In the Middle Ages, it used to be a sword. Now it is a Kalashnikov -- a Soviet submachine gun. Let them go with a submachine gun! We are not afraid of the submachine gun. Anyhow, the Syrians will disarm them -- and so [will] the Jordanians, and so the Egyptians and so the Iraqis. We actually paralyzed 20,000 terrorists, my friends: 7,000 we took prisoner; between 2 to 3 thousands got killed in the various battles; and 9,000 are in Beirut -- and they will have to leave. These are two divisions armed with the most sophisticated modern weapons.

Three hundred and twenty-six of our best officers and men got killed, lost their lives; 1,400 wounded. Woe to my soul that I have to take that decision and be responsible! but there is no other way to protect our nation which gave blood, so much blood! How many souls did we save at the hands of 20,000 terrorists in the years to come?

Now, thank God, there is peace in the Galilee. If you visited the Galilee, you did not hear even one missile, did you? Not one gun, not one bullet -- nothing. Many people left the Galilee. I don't blame them: Nobody wants to die a sudden death -- or his children, to see them die. They were bombarded every few mohths with missiles and with rockets and with machineguns and heavy guns, etc. Now they come back. The Galilee will be again one of the most beautiful corners in the world.

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin went on to say that the Israeli army would leave Lebanon when the Syrian did.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL, MILITARY ISSUES

TA131006 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin interviewed by MA'ARIV correspondent Yehoshu'a Bitzur in Jerusalem on 12 August]

[Text] "Within a few months, the Syrians will also leave the Tripoli, Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon areas, and the terrorists will leave even before them."

"I have no doubt about this. For the Syrians it is an intolerable situation to have us stationed 25 km away from Damascus, overlooking it and having it within range of our artillery. There is a Syrian interest in getting out of Lebanon so that we too will get out of there. We will get out only along with the Syrians." This was stated by Prime Minister Begin in a talk with MA'ARIV yesterday.

As for the Beirut affair, the prime minister explained: The matter of the terrorists in Beirut will end by next week — so I was promised by Philip Habib. The terrorists in Beirut were left without cannons, only with light arms and RPG's. Therefore, there is in fact no effectiveness in their war. They do not obey their commanders and there is total demoralization in their ranks. This affair must end within a few days. Philip Habib accepted most of our demands [tevi'ot] on the issue as just.

Question: Can we rely on the French who will be stationed in Beirut to supervise the departure of the terrorists?

Begin, decisively: We will not rely on the French after they revealed such hostile positions against us. Therefore we did not agree to their being stationed in Beirut before most of the terrorists get out of there. Philip Habib agreed with me that it should be clearly stated that if the rest of the terrorists do not leave Beirut then the French will be compelled to leave immediately, not only Beirut but all Lebanon. We will then complete the task of getting the rest of the terrorists out of Beirut.

Question: Is the advance of the Knesset elections to next year still in question?

Answer: There will apparently be no elections next year unless there are unexpected events. We now enjoy a large majority in the Knesset. Even if some Knesset members are absent or paired off we still have a majority. Therefore, the government will serve until the end of its term. However, I will resign in 2 years so somebody else will take my place and prepare himself to lead the Likud list in the next elections. I will be 71 then.

Question: Who will you recommend to take your place?

Answer: I am not a monarchist but a republican, and I am not bequeathing the position. The party will choose a replacement. I will not appoint him.

Question: Is it not the right time to call 'Ezer Weizman back to activity?

Answer: 'Ezer Weizman is a good man, but he is rushing forward too quickly. He made a grave mistake when he left the government. I have not had time to speak with 'Ezer. I do not know what he is doing now. As-Sadat loved him a great deal and treated him affectionately.

Question: Do you miss As-Sadat?

Answer: He was indeed a true friend. Toward the end we had excellent personal relations. I was the only man to whom As-Sadat related that he intended to conduct mass arrests among the Muslim Brotherhood and the fanatic Copts. He did not tell this even to Mubarak. As-Sadat told me that there should be Arab sovereignty over east Jerusalem. I answered that this is the eternal, indivisible capital of Israel. He asked me to postpone my reply on this matter to a later date. I told him that Rabbi Amnon from Mainz had asked that his tongue be cut out for having delayed his answer when the duke demanded that he convert to Christianity. Rabbi Amnon composed one of the prayers of Yom Kippur. This is exactly our attitude toward Jerusalem. As-Sadat then understood the meaning of his remarks and told me: I understand you now.

Question: Why do you have to retire when you are at the peak of your career?

Answer: Four persons retired too late. Churchill was already senile when he retired. Ben-Gurion obtained, when his day was done, four Knesset seats and this was really pitiful. Golda Meir had to retire immediately after the Yom Kippur war. She delayed this and later left very discontent and frustrated. Moshe Dayan, who died after the Yom Kippur war, continued nevertheless and ended up receiving only one Knesset seat. I want to retire while I still have strength left. I have to write the books I have planned.

Question: Are there grounds for the London Institute of Strategic Studies' report that Israel is the fourth superpower in the world?

Answer: This is great exaggeration. We are a small people. China, the United States and the Soviet Union together have 1.6 billion people. We are only 3 million. We may be the tenth strongest in the world as far as the size and power of the IDF are concerned.

Question: Isn't work hard for you at your age?

Answer: I start at 0500 [0300 GMT] by reading newspapers.

Question: Today you spoke in the Knesset for 90 minutes. Wasn't this too much?

Answer: That was one of the longest speeches I have delivered in 32 years in the Knesset. However, Ben-Gurion, Ya'ari and Hazan delivered even longer speeches. Tabenkin spoke for more than 3 hours.

SHAMIR COMMENTS ON ISRAELI-U.S. RELATIONS

TA130753 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Last night, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir referred to the sharp differences of opinion between Israel and the United States in the wake of the bombardnment of Beirut.

[Begin Shamir recording] There have been many ups and downs in our relations with the United States and one thing must be borne in mind: We have many things in common.

However, there are two things on which we are frequently at odds, and capable of being at odds, and things on which sometimes we must differ: maintaining our security and all the issues pertaining to our borders. It is our national mission to maintain a close relationship of cooperation that will not prevent us from standing up for our interests even when those differences of opinion do emerge. [end recording]

HABIB MISSION HAS 'FULL SUPPORT' OF ISRAEL

TA131240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman says there is no truth to reports that the Habib talks were suspended at any time.

He says Israel has had no reports from today's activities, but has been informed by the United States that the Habib mission is continuing.

He said the Habib mission has the full support of Israel which continues to desire a political settlement to the problem of the withdrawal of the PLO from Beirut.

He added Israel will keep the cease-fire on a reciprocal basis, and if the PLO breaks the cease-fire, Israel will respond accordingly.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANON POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

'Officials' on Obstacles

TA120753 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The increasing optimism in Jerusalem about the prospects of the negotiations for the PLO exodus from Beirut was tinged with concern last night that the Arab states offering a haven to the terrorists might still change their minds.

The timing of the multinational force's arrival and the stationing of UN observers remained two major obstacles, after mediator Philip Habib completed his four hours of talks in Jerusalem, and the destination of the terrorists had yet to be finalised.

An authoritative source told THE JERUSALEM POST that until Habib brought a list of exactly how many PLO members would go to each Arab country, on the basis of a firm commitment, and unless that list matched the number of terrorists due to quit Beirut, the agreement could not be wrapped up.

THE JERUSALEM POST was told that nearly all the Arab countries had changed their minds several times about granting asylum to the PLO, and some could do so again.

(When he returned to Beirut last night, Habib was quoted as saying that a diplomatic solution to the crisis was very near. Lebanese TV reported that he was satisfied with his talks in Jerusalem and would be meeting President Ilyas Sarkis this morning).

A senior Israeli official disclosed that 9,000 PLO men, up to 2,000 Syrian soldiers, and up to 2,000 members of the Palestine Liberation Army (controlled by Syria) were expected to evacuate west Beirut. (Mention was not made previously of such a high figure).

Another official told THE JERUSALEM POST that if the terrorists' dependents wished to go, there would be no objection. One report from Beirut talked of thousands of terrorist fellow-travellers, also planning to leave, for fear that vengeance would be wreaked on those who stayed by the Chrsitian Phalange.

Philip Habib did not bring any lists to Jerusalem yesterday, but is expected to bring them on his next visit. There was no confirmation from American or Israeli sources that Habib would return to Jerusalem today, but it is highly possible that he will.

Israeli leaders explained to Habib their objections to the stationing of UN observers before most of the PLO had quit Beirut. The U.S., France and Italy all wish the UN observers in Beirut as soon as possible, even before the evacuation starts, in line with the Security Council decision.

A senior Israeli policymaker told THE JERUSALEM POST last night that the American negotiators argue that the dispatch of observers is "the least complicated and the least binding technique of creating some link to the UN, since it does not require a new decision by the Security Council concerning the multinational force."

Israel argues that UN forces usually hinder more than they help.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his two senior ministers told Habib they would accept a Lebanese Army unit in west Beirut at the start of the evacuation or just before it, but not a French unit, as Habib had proposed in line with PLO demands.

Both American and Israeli sources were usually tightlipped about the nature of the progress they both claimed had been achieved during Habib's two meetings with Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon. Ambassador Samuel Lewis attended the talks with Habib.

One senior official said: "The negotiations are at a very delicate stage. They read THE JERUSALEM POST up there in Beirut. What you write could create havoc and put things into immediate reverse."

Uri Porat, Begin's news-media adviser, told reporters that the talks took place in a good atmosphere; that progress was made; and that certain information that Habib was expected to bring back from Beirut would help clarify points not settled yesterday.

Lengthy IDF Stay Foreseen

TA120901 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Tuviya Mendelson]

[Text] The emergence of a possible political solution for getting the PLO members out of west Beirut has already given rise to questions and assessments about developments in Lebanon after the question of Beirut has been resolved. According to political observers, it is already possible to discern the buds of the next dispute within the Cabinet concerning the Israeli way of removing all foreign forces from Lebanon.

According to various assessments, after the question of Beirut has been resolved, the harder and more complex stage of a comprehensive settlement in Lebanon will begin. According to one school of thought, Israel must insist on its demand [derishata] to remove all foreign forces from Lebanon in spite of the difficulties foreseen in the negotiations for removing the Syrian forces from Al-Biqa' and the PLO in Tripoli.

On the other hand, another school of thought contends that such negotiations might proceed for many months. Also, in view of the fact that they also depend on the so-called creation of a new political order in Lebanon, it is doubtful whether the negotiations will be carried through. This group believes that another solution must be found taking into account the fact that the original objective of Operation Peace for Galilee was achieved through the destruction of the PLO's military infrastructure. Those subscribing to this view fear that negotiations for removing the Syrian forces from Al-Biqa' will be accompanied by "brinkmanship" and by the risk of a military confrontation with the Syrian forces.

As for the developments foreseen after the issue of Beirut is resolved, it should be noted that the fear was expressed yesterday -- not yet confirmed -- that behind the change in the Syrian position and Syria's willingness to take in some of the PLO terrorists lies U.S. consent [haskama] according to which the Americans will not object to the continuation of the Syrian stronghold in Al-Biqa'.

In any case, it should be noted that although still premature, all the assessments of developments in the future, after the problem of Beirut has been solved, speak of a long period of negotiations toward finding a comprehensive settlement. The assessments are that, as long as the negotiations go on, the IDF will continue to hold onto the areas it has occupied in southern Lebanon.

ZE'EV SCHIFF ON REASONS FOR 12 AUG BEIRUT ATTACK

TA131048 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentary by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff: "A Furious Military Reaction"]

[Text] The Israeli Cabinet, too, yesterday wondered why the defense minister had ordered the IDF to launch such a powerful attack on various targets in besieged Beirut, in view of the fact that both the Cabinet and Minister Sharon have been saying that the negotiations for the evacuation of the terrorists were about to be concluded. Indeed, it was one of the longest and, perhaps, most intensive attacks the air force has ever carried out in Beirut in 1 day. Only through U.S. intervention with the Israeli Cabinet -- which held an extraordinary session in which several ministers expressed their astonishment at the new offensive -- and its warning that it would stop the mediation [effort] in Lebanon, was a cease-fire achieved.

What is the explanation for this military move? Officially, it is said the Israeli attack was aimed at protecting our soldiers who are constantly fired upon by the terrorists. This is part of the truth, but not the whole truth. Those who remember Defense Minister Sharon's remarks on the "Moqed" program that the terrorists are currently crying for help due to the pressure the IDF has been exerting on them, will find it hard to believe that those crying for help decided to commit suicide and, 1 minute before that, to bring about the destruction of Beirut through recurrent provocations of the IDF. The terrorists have been firing and violating the cease-fire in several sectors, but the decision to greatly expand and strengthen the fire and movements in two sites in the field were all made by the IDF.

Therefore, I suggest another explanation to yesterday's events or, more precisely, a different order of the reasons for the IDF's furious attack which, as has emerged, had not been approved and was stopped by the Cabinet. The first reason is that apparently we are really approaching the end of the negotiations for the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut. Hence, this is the last opportunity to inflict casualties and damage on them, and to hit those who have so far not been affected by the war. Perhaps this is the last opportunity to search for their commanders and leaders and hunt them. This is why the bulk of the air attack focused on the Al-Fakihani area -- and the IDF spokesman did announce that four headquarters were attacked.

It should be remembered that the heavy exchanges of fire did not begin yesterday. They reached their peak yesterday although the offensive began 2 days ago. It is hard to determine who was the first to open fire. However, 22 soldiers were wounded in several parts of the city during the night, particularly by shrapnel. Therefore, yesterday's action is also a furious reaction to what had been happening during the night and the large number of wounded sustained by the IDF. This is the second reason for expanding the fire yesterday -- a reaction to the large number of wounded IDF soldiers.

The defense minister claims that soldiers asked him to use more fire in order to protect them from the terrorists' fire. Words to this effect were indeed heard last week on a day when the air force was not activated, after we occupied Al-Awza'i, the area near Burj al-Barajinah. However, it is also possible to quote other soldiers who today express deep apprehension about the intention to scuttle the political negotiations, thus leaving Israel with only the military option for annihilating all the terrorists in Beirut.

Exerting pressure on the terrorists to speed up the negotiations and evacuate Beirut only comes in third place. Nevertheless, our pressure was so strong that Washington threatened to stop its mediation efforts to bring about the evacuation of the terrorists.

ALGERIA

MINISTRY CITES READINESS TO RECEIVE PALESTINIANS

LD130040 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] In response to a request submitted to it yesterday by the PLO, the Foreign Affairs Ministry has declared that Algeria is ready to receive a battalion of Palestinian fighters.

In a statement, the ministry added that Algeria, which has always provided support to the Palestinian Resistance and its sole representatives, the PLO, recalls its consistent stand. There can be no solution to the Middle East problem and particularly the Palestinian problem without finding a solution to the essential issue -- a Palestinian homeland and state.

IRAQI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY DEPARTS 12 AUGUST

LD130533 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, Hamid 'Alwan, special envoy of President Saddam Husayn, left Algeria at noon today. The Iraqi envoy was received earlier by the secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

LIBYA

LIBYA READY TO HOST NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD121504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Aug (JANA) -- JANA has learned that Libya has informed the organization of nonaligned states of its readiness to host the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference that was scheduled to be held in Baghdad.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONTACTS LEADERS ON TROOP DISPATCH

LD121520 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Aug (JANA) -- The brother leader has sent messages to Arab presidents and rulers concerning the proposal in which he announced his plans to dispatch 10 divisions and 500 aircraft to Syria to support them in their fight of against the enemy.

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES 'ANNULMENT' OF PLO DECISION

LD121634 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, brother leader of the revolution, has sent a cable to the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese and Arab sides that have participated in the U.S.-Israel conspiracy against the Palestinian cause. Here is the text:

Despite our total conviction that the agreement to the departure and the distribution is a betrayal of the martyrs, of the holy cause and of the Palestinian people, and that this should not have happened following the great sacrifices and the heroic resistance, and in view of the lunatic annihilation air raids since the acceptance of the plan was announced, all these sides should immediately declare their annulment of the conspiracy of departure and distribution. The annihilating Israeli air raids have presented the world with sufficient proof that there is nothing to depart from and nothing can be distributed.

JANA EDITOR: PALESTINIAN CAUSE BETRAYED

LD121114 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 23, August 12 — Jamahiriyah News Agency -- JANA political editor said in his commentary: "Those who are willing to receive the Palestinian fighers (who were forced to leave by the Zionist military machine), with the exception of the front line countries -- Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, have betrayed the Palestinian people's cause and are part of the Zionist-U.S. schemes against this Arab people. "Is it not the Zionists' wish -- the dispersal of the Palestinians in different Arab countries so the land becomes empty? Is not the Zionist invasion of the Lebanon intended to achieve this aim? Is it not the American imperialists' plan to settle the Palestinians in various Arab countries, even in the USA itself?"

The editor went on to say that those who take such a decision will have their hands stained with the blood of the martyrs and contribute to the dispersion of the Palestinians and liquidation of this cause in spite of the long years of struggle and suffering.

He concluded his commentary saying: "By which logic will those who compete to take the Palestinians (who were forced by terrorist Begin to leave after a heroic resistance) into their country justify to history and the generations to come their decision?"

MOROCCO

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 AUG

LD121752 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Casablanca, 12 Aug (MAP) — A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Babken Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Casablanca today on a working visit of several days. During its stay in Morocco, the Soviet parliamentary delegation will hold a number of meetings with Moroccan officials.

The delegation comprises, in addition to its leader, (Vladimir Kudryavtsev, member of the Supreme Soviet Council of the Union's Foreign Affairs Commission, and (?Viktor Labladov), head of the Africa section at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Officials Receive Delegates

LD130042 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Parliament Speaker Dey Ould Sidi Baba this evening received the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Babken Sarkisov, who will conduct a several days working visit to Morocco.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba first gave a speech in which he referred to the cordial relations that have bound together the Soviet Union and Morocco for many years and that include all economic and social fields and the appropriate means of strengthening this cooperation.

Subsequently, the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation took the floor and lauded Soviet-Moroccan relations and denounced the Israeli invasion and the expansionist aggressive policy of Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The Parliament speaker also was briefed on the Soviet stand vis-a-vis this aggression and the Soviet Union's support for resuming the Arab summit in Fes.

The heads of Moroccan parliamentary groups, the heads of [word indistinct] and the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Committee reviewed with the Soviet parliamentary delegation relations between Morocco and the Soviet Union, the situation in northwest Africa and developments in Lebanon and their repercussions on the Arab world. The delegates denounced the repeated Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

TUNISIA

ES-SEBSI COMMENTS ON WELCOMING PALESTINIANS

LD121642 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tunis, 12 Aug (TAP) -- "In welcoming a contingent of Palestinian Resistance fighters from Beirut, Tunisia has reaffirmed that it is a land of hospitality and that it continues to assist peoples fighting for their dignity and freedom, just as it did for our Algerian brothers in their war of liberation and for the Libyans in their struggle against the Italian occupiers," Beji Caid es-Sebsi said in an interview on Wednesday to the French-language news on Tunisian television and to channel 3 on French television.

In reply to a question about the number of Palestinians Tunisia will receive and the date of their arrival, Beji Caid es-Sebsi said there will be several hundred and, as for the date, Tunisia is ready to welcome them as of now; talks are currently underway on the terms and conditions for receiving them.

As to the status of members of this contingent in Tunisia, the minister replied: "In coming to our country, our Palestinian brothers will be far from the combat zone. However, they will still seek to go back to their homeland of Palestine. The Palestinians have never hidden their determination to establish their state on any liberated sector."

In reply to a question about the chances of an agreement on the evacuation of Beirut, Beji Caid es-Sebsi said that up to now Israel has blocked the situation by preventing the creation of a Palestinian state. However, he noted that the position of the United States has changed recently.

KENYA

NAIROBI REPORTS ON CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

Air Force Operations Resume

EA121152 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The commissioner of police, Mr Ben Gethi, said today that the Kenya Air Force will resume their flight operations with effect from today and informed the public that there is no cause for anxiety.

In a statement released today, Mr Gethi disclosed that as a result of the various combined army and police searches of the university halls of residence some 3 rifles and 1,903 rounds of ammunition were found. He further noted that among the firearms discovered in the halls included 3 pistols, 3 magazines for self-loading rifles, 3 magazines for submachine-guns, 11 pangas [machetes] and some 80 Kenya Air Force uniforms.

House-to-House Searches End

EA121856 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] House-to-house searches for looted property in Nairobi have been suspended. The searches were instituted in the wake of the massive looting that accompanied last week's coup attempt. A statement issued today by the commissioner of police, Mr Ben Gethi, said that the suspension of the searches was a result of good response from members of the public in exposing looted property to the authorities. Mr Gethi, however, cautioned that the search for rebels would continue until the last remnants are accounted for.

Mr Gethi further said that parents of university students should report to their respective chiefs or nearest police station, where such students have not reported so far, and give their names.

Curfew Lifted in Nanyuki

EA121514 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Due to the improved security situation in Nanyuki, the government has with immediate effect completely lifted the curfew declared on 1 August. This change will affect Nanuki only. Curfew is still effective in Nairobi and will remain the same as announced last week, that is, from 0900 to 1700.

PAPER STUDIES EXTRADITION OF AIR FORCE FUGITIVES

EA121218 Nairobi NAIROBI TIMES in English 12 Aug 82 p 16

[John Mulaa article]

[Text] The Tanzanian Government is waiting for Kenya to institute legal extradition applications for the return of the four air force men who fled to Dar es Salaam in a Kenyan Air Force plane on August 1.

A senior police officer in Dar es Salaam told the NAIROBI TIMES that until this week the Kenyan authorities had not made the application, neither have they taken away the plane that was used by the escapees.

The official who said he was dealing with the case since last Sunday, did not, however, say whether the four would be charged under the Tanzanian law for violating its airspace. He said that Kenya was welcome to institute legal procedures as provided in the extradition agreement existing between the two countries. But the official also pointed out that the procedures of extradition did not include matters of court martials for the armed forces. When it comes to court martial procedures, the matter assumes other dimensions, the police officer said.

When asked whether the four had asked for political asylum the official said he was not aware of that but that Tanzania had reported the matter to the relevant international body, in case the matter took on a political nature.

When contacted yesterday, the attorney-general's office in Nairobi, said that there exists a repatriation agreement and the Kenya Government has had talks with Tanzanian authorities.

Asked whether Kenya had made an extradition application, the spokesman said such arrangements would be made if necessary. On whether military personnel were treated under a different law, the spokesman said treason charges are criminal and therefore not exceptional.

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS ON 10, 11, 12 AUGUST REPORTED

Defense Ministry Statement

EA121200 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A statement released by the Defense Ministry of the Somali Democratic Republic today disclosed that at 0600 yesterday Abyssinia and its allies launched a provocative attack on the Balambal area of the Ghel Gudut region.

The statement added that 2 [word indistinct] field guns, 10 tanks, 7 armored personnel carriers and 3 water tankers belonging to the Abyssinians and their allies were destroyed on the battlefield. Five hundred Abyssinians plus their allies, both officers and soldiers, were killed.

On the Somali side, the statement said 30 were killed, 60 wounded and 1 tank and 1 armored personnel carrier were lost.

The Defense Ministry statement reiterated that the fighting in the Balambal area, which started yesterday, broke out again today and is still going on.

Mudugh Region Fighting

LD121522 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Abyssinian colonialist forces and their allies this morning launched an attack in the Goldogob area of Mudugh region.

The report, from the SONNA correspondent in Mudugh, Challe Kariye, added that the provocative attack was bravely fought off by the Somali Armed Forces who inflicted casualties in men and materiel on the enemy.

RADIO KULMIS DESCRIBES DFSS BATTLE SUCCESSES

EA121322 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Reports from the battle front say the fierce fighting that took place yesterday morning near Balambal village has stopped.

Troops loyal to Siad Barre launched air and ground strikes against the defense lines of the 15th Gorob Division. Two enemy MiG-19 aircraft, made in China, were downed and the enemy was defeated, suffering heavy losses in men and materiel.

Reports say the fighting resumed this morning and the Siad Barre forces are being heavily attacked.

Troops loyal to Siad Barre were defeated when they tried to recapture the new defense lines of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somali] fighters in (Baadweyn) and (Burdinle). Reports from the General Aynanshe Division say the enemy troops were wiped out, with many casualties.

Eight prisoners, including students and soldiers, were also captured in the fighting. Five enemy tanks made in the Soviet Union two (TM) Fiat vehicles and three jeeps mounted with 106-mm rocket launchers were destroyed. Various military equipment also was captured.

The enemy troops who attacked the DFSS 9th General Aynanshe Division in (Burdinle) and (Baadweyn) and the road linking the north and south of the country came from the 8th, 20th and 36th Divisions, and two battalions were from commandos and prison personnel from Mogadishu. One battalion was made up of commandos and school students, who were forced into fighting after the regime's forces had been defeated.

Reports from the General Aynanshe Division say the regime is making maximum use of students who have no military training whatsoever. A statement from the DFSS General High Command warns the parents of these students not to gamble with the lives of their children who are being used by a regime that has already destroyed the country's armed forces.

In the fighting of 8 August, 6 DFSS fighters were killed and 28 were wounded.

EGYPTIAN ARMS SUPPLIES EXPECTED IN MOGADISHU

EA121254 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A report just received from Mogadishu says Egyptian aircraft are expected in Mogadishu today. The aircraft are believed to be loaded with weapons made in the USSR.

Egypt is one of the countries warned by the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] against interfering in the internal affairs of Somalia.

DFSS clearly has indicated to countries such as Egypt that the fighting in Somalia is purely between the Somalia masses and the Siad Barre regime, which does not have the support of the masses.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET STAND

GF100456 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 7 Aug 82 p 17

[Foreign Minister 'Abdurahman Jama Barre interview with AL-MADINAH correspondent -- place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] News reports say there is disorder among personnel of the Somali Armed Forces and that many politicians have been arrested. What is your comment?

[Answer] The situation in Somalia is completely stable and the armed forces are completely loyal to their national government. Reports like these are fabricated and baseless. Regrettably, I read such reports in the Western press. The sources of these reports are Ethiopia and the Soviet TASS, which create lies to cause suspicion regarding the situation in Somalia. The matter is tempting and does not require much effort. You have to go to Somalia, tour its cities and villages, meet with the people there and then report all the facts.

[Question] Your Excellency Mr Minister, the Soviet Union claims it is a friend of the Arabs. How do you explain its silence regarding the Lebanese issue?

[Answer] Who says the Soviet Union is a friend of the Arabs? It is an enemy of the Arabs. This is clear from the Soviet silence regarding Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance. The Soviet Union sends tools of destruction to the people and has never been concerned about Arab interests. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is concerned about its own interests and acts according to its own views which ultimately serve its interests.

UGANDA

PRIME MINISTER 'SATISFIED' WITH LIBYAN TALKS

EA112004 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, has returned home from Tripoli, Libya, where he held talks with the Libyan head of state, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other Libyan leaders. The prime minister went to Tripoli last week on the invitation of the Libyan Government.

He told newsmen on arrival at Entebbe Airport that the Ugandan delegation was received well by the Libyan Government and that talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of frankness and friendliness, adding that the delegations were satisfied with the results of the talks.

Mr Alimadi said that their meeting coincided with the OAU summit in Tripoli and noted that although the summit did not take place, the Ugandan seat was not vacant. This, he said, was because Uganda took her seat after the successful bilateral talks. He was, however, disappointed that the summit did not take place.

PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE PROCEDURE

EA101826 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Aug 82

[President Milton Obote and Finance Minister address to nation 9 August -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens and friends, I announced in the budget speech that the government had decided to introduce (?new) exchange rates. The date of [words indistinct] is 23 August 1982.

[Words indistinct] what I am going to speak about tonight has acquired the name of the second window.

Government has decided to sell at this second window a minimum of $2 million every week. The procedure will be published next week. It is a simple procedure. An importer, for example, will be required to obtain an import licence and will then go with that licence to his bank. The Uganda Advisory Board of Trade is to be instructed to issue licences, without restriction, for all bona fide import transactions.

The commercial banks will then give a form which the importer will fill by stating the amount of foreign exchange in any currency which that importer requires for the import items on his licence. The form will have a column where the importer will indicate the price in Uganda shillings he is prepared to pay for $1 although his requirement may be not in dollars but in some other currency. In indicating the price of $1 on the form, the importer will be required to state the price in increments of 10 shillings per $1. In other words, every indicated price in Uganda shillings must end with a zero.

The Bank of Uganda will issue guidelines to the commercial banks and to the general public. The guidelines will [word indistinct] for the commercial banks to refuse applications from their customers who require foreign exchange for legitimate business of any kind whatsoever. Each applicant will be required to deposit a cheque against his foreign exchange request. The desposit will be made at the applicant's commercial bank. [sentence indistinct] Applications lodged with the commercial bank will be tabulated on a prescribed form and submitted to the Bank of Uganda every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Every Friday morning the Bank of Uganda will determine a reserve price below which there will be no sale of foreign exchange.

The Bank of Uganda, on receipt of the tabulated forms from the commercial banks, will process the same on Friday mornings. Every Friday afternoon a committee appointed by the minister of finance and composed of officials from the Bank of Uganda and the treasury will determine the rate of foreign exchange at window two. The principle for determining the rate shall be that if the rate indicated by a particular customer exceeds the rate established by the committee on the basis of demand and supply, the customer will automatically be entitled to purchase the foreign exchange he requested. In other words, where a customer wants to buy foreign exchange at a very high price, a price determined by himself, and the forces of demand and supply make the committee to determine that a lower rate represents the true exchange rate for that week. That customer who bid the highest will receive the total amount he applied for, not at the rate he indicated but at the determined lower rate.

On the other hand, an applicant who bids low and bids by other applicants raise the true demand for foreign exchange above his bid and enables the committee to determine the foreign exchange rate above his bid, that customer my receive nothing at all.

On this, fellow citizens, I give no advice [words indistinct] except that the higher you bid the more chance you have of getting (?your requirements).

The rate determined by the committee will be announced every Friday afternoon. Successful bidders will then be free to buy the foreign exchange applied for starting the following Monday. The Bank of Uganda will disburse foreign exchange to the successful bidders, through their commercial banks, within 5 business days.

This procedure will apply in all cases, including successful bidders who require, for example, foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad or for business travel. Applicants for foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad will be required to follow the present procedure, whereby their doctors should send reports of the nature of their illness to the Medical Board. The Medical Board will then examine every case on merit and make recommendations accordingly.

As regards education, it is known that Uganda has quality educational institutions and it should not therefore be necessary to provide foreign exchange to maintain students abroad when comparable courses are available in Uganda. However, provision will be made to permit purchase of foreign exchange for post-secondary education and only for courses not available in Uganda.

In the case of business travel abroad, it has been decided that a person should be allowed to purchase $150 per day when he is abroad, with a maximum amount of $4,000 in a year.

Government departments, parastatal organizations and the commercial banks, which maintain an account with the Bank of Uganda, will send their bids directly to the Bank of Uganda. Bids to be submitted to the Bank of Uganda will not be less than $500. For all others below that amount, different arrangements(?are being) made.

My fellow citizens, the arrangements I have been speaking about concern window two [words indistinct] that there is window one. It will be remembered that last year government decided to float the shilling in relations to a basket of foreign currencies. A Money Market Committee, consisting of representatives of the Bank of Uganda and the commercial banks, was created last year. This committee meets every business day and announces daily rates of exchange, which are also published. This arrangement will continue.

It follows, therefore, that from the 23 of this month there will be two distinct and separate foreign exchange markets.

In window one, the exchange rate will continue to be managed by the Foreign Exchange Budget Committee. Foreign exchange revenue for window one transactions will be derived from export receipts of crops whose producer prices are guaranteed by the government.

Now I return to window two whose foremost objective is to provide foreign exchange financing, in a timely manner and at prices which reflect the true value of the Uganda shilling in relations to other currencies. Secondly, government aims to attract foreign exchange currently being sold [words indistinct] by offering competitive price incentives.

Any Ugandan who has foreign exchange, from whatever source, is free, beginning 23 August this year, to sell it to the Bank of Uganda and that person will not be asked to disclose how he or she obtained that money.

In the third place, the operations of the second window will discourage corruption and will eliminate bitterness and frustration.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING CUBAN ENVOY -- The vice president, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has hosted a luncheon in honor of the outgoing Cuban charge d'affaires, Mr Ruben Franco Gonzalez. Mr Franco has been in Uganda since 1979. Also present were the minister of information, Dr David Anyoti, and of agriculture, Mr Samuel Mugwisa, who assured the outgoing envoy that the Government of Uganda will continue to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the two countries. The Cuban envoy reaffirmed his government's continued assistance to the Government of Uganda to enable it to recover from its shattered economy. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Aug 82 EA]

CHAD

AFP: BONGOR GARRISON FALLS TO KAMOUGUE OPPONENTS

AB121013 Paris AFP in French 0952 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Aug (AFP) -- The Bongor military garrison 240 km south of Ndjamena is said to have been taken over by a group (?opposed) to Col Abdel Kader Kamougue Wadal of the Chadian Armed Forces.

In a communique broadcast on Wednesday by the Chadian radio, Maj Ganembang Zamtato, military leader of Colonel Kamougue's opponents, affirmed that a coordinating bureau of Kamougue's supporters has been "dismantled" in Bongor.

Ganembang held Colonel Kamougue responsible for the clashes that took place on 3 June in Moundou between the supporters and opponents of the Permanent Committee of Southern Chad [words indistinct]. The communique did not specify whether the takeover of Bongor was accompanied by fighting.

Radio Moundou, which transmits from the southern zone controlled by Colonel Kamougue, did not announce any events in Bongor in the past few days. The "capture" of Bongor -- if it is confirmed -- took place while Colonel Kamougue and FAN leader Hissein Habre have been meeting since Tuesday in Franceville with President Omar Bongo in attendance.

FAN DENIES LOSS OF GOZ BEIDA TO FROLINAT

AB121441 Paris AFP in French 1353 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Aug (AFP) -- The Chadian commissioner (minister) for information has denied reports that the Frolinat 1st Army had inflicted heavy losses on Hissein Habre's FAN near Bodoro and Arbout Tchatak and had taken control of Goz Beida.

In a statement to newsmen, Moumine Hamedi said FAN regular and patriotic forces still exercise "authority and effective control of the localities purported to have been taken over or attacked."

The 1st army is led by Mahmat Abba Seid, former interior minister in Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government.

Last Sunday, this Chadian faction issued a communique in Lagos, saying that it had taken over Goz Beida, Adre and Am-Dam.

BENIN

KEREKOU CALLS TRIPOLI MEETING 'VERY SUCCESSFUL'

AB111100 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] President Kerekou returned last night from the great OAU summit meeting in Tripoli, which was attended by about 30 heads of state and government. The meeting lasted 4 days.

On his arrival in Cotonou, the head of state called the meeting very successful, despite the attempted boycott of the 19th ordinary summit conference of the pan-African organization by African countries that had been bribed by the forces of international imperialism. President Kerekou said the situation thus created is a dilemma because if the 19th OAU summit conference is not held this year, the 20th summit cannot be held next year, adding that this would be very deplorable on the eve of the organization's 20th anniversary.

The head of state explained that this situation was due to the interference of foreign powers which are [words indistinct] the determination of the vast majority of OAU member states who are firmly resolved to conduct a relentless struggle against imperialism. This was why these powers exerted pressure on the minority of leaders who did not go to Tripoli, he said. President Kerekou concluded by affirming that the 30 delegations or so that participated in the Tripoli meeting have assumed their responsibility in strict respect of the OAU Charter.

GHANA

RAWLINGS TERMS INFORMAL LIBYAN MEETINGS 'DYNAMIC'

AB122048 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Chana's delegation to the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya, returned to Accra this evening. Briefing newsmen at the airport, the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], who led the delegation, said there were no formal addresses from any quarter. In his opinion, however, the resolutions from the informal meetings of the states present were quite dynamic though they did not carry the authority of the OAU. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings appealed to those countries absent in Tripoli to endeavor to attend the envisaged summit scheduled again for Tripoli before the end of the year. He hoped that the contact committee set up to deal with the quorum issue will put in maximum effort to convince the countries not represented to be in Tripoli for the agreed summit.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings pointed out that the OAU is the only platform for Africans to discuss issues affecting them. He added that the heads of state who were in Tripoli were eager to stay on and (? discuss) issues affecting the continent though they had urgent domestic issues to deal with.

PNDC MEMBER CALLS FOR HALT TO VIOLENCE

AB110826 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], the Reverend Dr Damuah, has declared that the council does not want to make life difficult for anybody. Efforts must, therefore, be made by all Ghanaians to make life more bearable. The time has come for all Ghanaians to sustain the revolution and all energies and resources should be pulled to rebuild the country.

At an informal meeting with members of the Western Region House of Chiefs at Sekondi, the Reverend Dr Damuah called for a halt to all acts of molestation and violence. The PNDC abhors such acts and anyone found indulging in them will be drastically dealt with. The PNDC member made it clear that the government did not authorize soldiers and people's defense committees [PDC's] to force farmers and traders to reduce prices of foodstuffs. He said moral persuasion should be used to effect a reduction in prices, adding that force and molestation in any shape or form should cease. The Revered Dr Damuah explained that the PDC's were not created to unseat chiefs. They should instead supplement their work, learn and use their experience and together develop their areas.

The Reverened Dr Damuah urged chiefs to mobilize their people to sustain the community farm idea and undertake fish farming on a large scale to ensure that fish hunger is eliminated. Emphasis is now being placed on self-sufficiency in food production. The PNDC member pointed out that the country's depleted resources call for such self-sufficiency since funds used for food imports can be utilized in other vital sectors.

The president of the house, Nana Atta Kwesi Brembi, emphasized the determination of the chiefs and people of the area to shoulder the greater burden of development in the region. He said with the right tools they can undertake such projects as the rehabilitation of roads, which are in a deplorable state. Nana Brembi said the people are prepared to contribute financially to hire equipment and offer communal labor for such undertakings, but the government must make the equipment available.

The Reverened Dr Damuah had earlier addressed the chiefs and people of Bodere and Wasey-Akropong. He urged them to get involved in the revolutionary struggle for national advancement.

SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

AB110852 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A three-man Leninist youth delegation from the Soviet Union is in Accra for a week's visit to Ghana at the invitation of the National Youth Organizing Commission. While in the country, the delegation will hold discussions with some members of the Provisional National Defense Council, the secretaries for education, youth and sports, some progressive organizations and the National Youth Organizing Commission. It will also visit some places of interest.

The leader of the delegation, Mr (Badin) told the Ghana News Agency that the visit will afford them the opportunity to further strengthen the bonds of cultural relations between Ghana and The Soviet Union.

The delegation was met at the airport by the secretary for youth and sports, Mr Zaya Yebo, and some members of the National Youth Organizing Commission.

LIBERIA

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW SEMINAR 6 AUGUST

AB062100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The assistant director for Liberian shipping affairs at the Ministry of Commerce, Mr William Roberts, left the country today for Moscow on a (?guest) tour in the Soviet Union. Mr Roberts will participate in a 3-week seminar aimed at (?studying employment) affecting state corporations.

According to a Commerce Ministry release, Mr Roberts' tour is sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Government of the Soviet Union.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SUPPORTS RECONVENING OF OAU SUMMIT

AB120754 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has declared Nigeria's support for the reconvening of the OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya, provided the Saharan people will not attend. The president gave the indication in Lagos yesterday at an after lunch news conference for media executives. He said if the Saharans would agree not to attend the meeting, other member nations of the OAU would have no excuse to boycott it.

President Shehu Shagari made it clear that Nigeria has nothing against the Saharans. In fact, he said, Nigeria supported the Polisario Front as a liberation movement like SWAPO and others of their kind in Africa. However, the president felt that it was premature to admit them as a member of the OAU. He emphasized that the struggle of the Saharan people was a legitimate one and that they deserve every support. The president stated that as a member of the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, Nigeria has always made it clear that the only way of solving the problem was through a cease-fire, the constitution of an interim administration and a referendum. He recalled that the decision for the purported admission of the Saharan Republic into the OAU was taken at a ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa as machinery was being set in motion to carry out the modalities agreed upon by the Implementation Committee. President Shehu Shagari said that those who took the decision to admit the Saharans had further complicated the issue and had, in fact, sabotaged the cause of the people. He explained that Nigeria did her best to prevent the present situation in the OAU by trying to get member nations to attend the Tripoli summit but regretted that there was not enough collaboration from other countries.

The president recalled the various envoys and messages he sent to other African leaders on the issue and gave the assurance that Nigeria will continue her efforts to ensure that the organization did not break up.

Giving reasons for not attending the Tripoli summit, President Shehu Shagari said that he was advised that a quorum could not be formed even if he attended. The other reason was that he would not wish to be embarrassed in the Libyan capital and would not allow the OAU to collapse over his head. The president suggested that elder statesmen in Africa should hold an informal meeting anywhere to consider the current development following the Tripoli experience.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OAU FUTURE

AB111120 Lagos NAN in English 1110 GMT 11 Aug 82

[By Wada Maida]

[Text] Vienna, Aug 11 (NAN) -- The minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, said in Vienna yesterday that the possibility of the collapse of the OAU was a serious issue in view of the constitutional provision on Nigeria's foreign policy.

In an interview with the London correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), Prof Audu said that Nigeria would therefore do all in its power to see that the OAU survive the present difficulty.

Citing the constitutional provision which states that Africa is the cornerstone of Nigeria's foreign policy, the minister said that working towards unity in Africa and the elimination of colonialism and apartheid in the continent were "concrete goals" being pursued by the Federal Government.

He said that before the unsuccessful Tripoli summit, the Ministry of External Affairs had considered a number of options including the failure of the organization to hold the summit. In the light of the present outcome, the ministry will submit recommendations to President Shehu Shagari for action, the minister disclosed.

He said that Libya's relations with some African countries, pressure on some countries by external powers and the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) were responsible for the inability of the organization to form a quorum for the summit.

Prof. Audu told NAN that the outright recognition of the SDAR was genuinely considered by some African countries as a confrontation adding that Nigeria believed that only negotiations between the parties involved in the dispute would serve the interest of the OAU.

On the possibility of reconvening the summit in Tripoli, Prof Audu said that a decision should not be taken hastily and that the failure of the OAU to hold last week's summit should serve as a lesson to strengthen the organization.

Vienna DIE PRESSE Account

AB111220 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Smo report]

[Text] Vienna [Smo] -- It is better to confer responsibility within the international community of states upon Al-Qadhdhafi than to isolate him. Thus, he could be more likely made to act in keeping with the rules customary among states.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu stated this on Tuesday in Vienna where he attended the festive opening of the "Nigeria House" which accommodates an extensive trade section in addition to the embassy. Audu earlier had attended the aborted summit of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in Tripoli.

The Nigerian foreign minister traced the failure of the African summit, aside from the Polisario issue, to problems between the Libyan host and several African states. However, he did not want to exclude the influence of external forces.

Nigeria, however, has remained loyal to its policy to discuss all problems at the conference table, rather than to stay away.

According to Audu's views, the fronts between the radical Africans, grouped around Libya, and the moderates which support the Moroccan viewpoint on the Polisario issue have hardened too much for a summit meeting with the required quorum to take place in the near future in Tripoli or in any other capital. "One of the two sides must make some concessions," the Nigerian foreign minister noted.

PLATEAU STATE POLICE SUSPEND PUBLIC MEETINGS

AB122144 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Plateau State police command has temporarily suspended all kinds of public meetings, political rallies and receptions. Addressing newsmen in his office, the state commissioner of police, Alhaji Yusuf Dari, said the step was taken in view of the registration of voters exercise coming on next Monday. Alhaji Dari stated that it was necessary for the police command to suspend such activities because of the security situation in the state.

ANGOLA

REPORTAGE ON CPSU DELEGATION'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Lara, Khristoradnov Speeches

LD121336 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The CPSU delegation led by Yuriy Khristoradnov, which arrived in our country on 9 August for an official visit, was honored yesterday with a dinner at the Costa do Sol Hotel in Luanda.

Speaking at the occasion on behalf of the Central Committee and all members of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade Lucio Lara, Central Committee organizing secretary, expressed our satisfaction over the presence of yet another CPSU delegation. He emphasized its importance in that it would contribute to greatly strengthening ties of friendship and solidarity.

In his speech, Comrade Lucio Lara reviewed the close ties between the Angolan Government, the people and the CPSU, led by its Secretary General Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. He informed the delegation of the barbarities perpetrated by the Pretoria racist regime in some of the country's provinces, such as in Cunene.

[Begin Lara recording] As we cordially greet you, Comrade Khristoradnov, and the members of your delegation, we ask that you convey our message of fraternal solidarity to the CPSU Central Committee and its respected leader, Comrade Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev.

One by one, the obstacles that retard the march of mankind toward freedom are being crushed. The number of countries that have broken out of the dungeons of slavery is growing. The horizons of mankind's scientific achievements are broadening. However, under pressure of imperialist forces, new hotbeds of international tension are breaking out. They bring the danger of new wars to mankind.

After the ghettos of the Nazi era, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world today is witnessing the dramatic genocide perpetrated by the Israeli forces on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the systematic massacres perpetrated by the South African racist forces on the Namibian people and people in the south of our country. They still occupy part of heroic Cunene Province, which they are savaging daily. Despite the heroic resistance of the peoples they attack, the show of force and the language of violence have been benefiting not only from [words indistinct] but also from the approval of and support from the present U.S. administration.

In this context, the constant Soviet efforts to counter the war-like adventurism, with its constructive proposals for the consolidation of peace in the world and with the firm intent of ensuring not only its own security but also the security of the socialist camp and the countries that have established friendly ties with the USSR, are encouraging factors.

The state of undeclared war imposed on us by racist South Africa, which uses arms, mercenaries and puppets, has been one of the main obstacles to the harmonious development of Angola's potential resources. It is alarming that the South African racists are encouraging the same situation in almost all southern African countries.

Today, besides Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho and Botswana are in the forefront as targets of subversive actions promoted by racist South Africa, which trains, arms and transports hordes of mercenaries and puppets who try to destabilize those countries and to open the path to South Africa's neocolonialist and expansionist domination and that of its imperialist allies.

In this context, imperialism is resorting to blackmail -- regarding the prospects of the settlement of the independence of Namibia -- by trying to link that settlement with the absurd call for the withdrawal of the Cuban revolutionary forces, which, demonstrating a high degree of internationalism, responded to the appeal of the Angolan Government to prevent a brazen South African invasion.

The Angolan and Cuban Governments -- desirous of contributing to a climate of peace -- expressed on 4 February, in a joint declaration, the decision to settle the question of their exclusive competence and sovereignty, which has nothing to do with the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for their independence.

As for the independence of Namibia, the Angola people have been making their contribution and they have been trying to make the current negotiations in search of a just settlement a worthwhile undertaking. [end recording]

In reply, the head of the CPSU delegation, Yuriy Khristoradnov, expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality given his delegation since its arrival. He praised relations in a number of fields that exist between the CPSU and MPLA-Labor Party.

[Begin Khristoradnov recording in Russian fading into Portuguese translation] Our countries and peoples have established and successfully promoted friendly relations of cooperation and mutual understanding, covering a number of fields. We pay a great deal of attention to the strnegthening of relations between our parties.

Angola is now playing a special role in Africa. This is not only because it is one of the frontline states, that call for the liquidation of the last bastions of colonialism on our planet and the independence of the Namibian people, but also because your country is itself a battlefront against the most vile enemy of independent Africa -- the South African racists. [end recording]

Soviet Aid Assurance

AB120745 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, Aug 12 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union will continue to help the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in its struggle against South Africa for the "total liberation of Namibia," Yuri Khristoradnov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, said here yesterday.

Mr Khristoradnov, addressing students and teachers at a management training centre run by the ruling MPLA Party, said the Soviet Union stands beside African countries in the conquest of their economic independence, against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid."

Mr Khristoradnov is heading a Soviet Communist Party delegation on a week's visit to Angola ending next Monday as part of a routine exchange between the two countries under cooperation agreements.

Hydroelectric Dam Tour

AB121159 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Yuriy Khristoradnov, CPSU Central Committee member, is continuing its visit to Angola. It went to (Cambale) today to visit the hydroelectric dams supplying the capital and other towns. After (Cambale), some 200 km southeast of Luanda, the delegation will fly to Malange Province where it will visit (Kalangoula) Falls, cotton plantations and industrial units.

Cuanza Norte Visit

EA122056 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Summary] The visiting CPSU delegation led by Yuriy Khristoradnov left for Cuanza Norte Province today to observe the province's socioeconomic situation.

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA DENOUNCES OAU BOYCOTT

AB121359 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 12 Aug (AFP) -- "The 19 countries absent from Tripoli are responsible for the breakup of the OAU," Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka told the press on Wednesday.

Returning to Antananarivo after the informal meeting of the 32 African delegations in Tripoli, where the 19th OAU summit could not take place because of lack of a Quorum, President Ratsiraka said if there is no quorum at the next OAU summit the progressive countries should meet. "If the OAU is divided as a result of such action, it will be of no importance, since it is already divided at present," he said.

The contact group (set up in Tripoli and comprising Libya, Tanzania, Congo, Mali and Zambia) will be charged with telling the countries that boycotted the 19th summit "that they are in the wrong and that they are flouting the OAU Charter by refusing to admit the SDAR to the pan-African organization."

The Malagasy president appealed for the solidarity of the progressive countries for extremely urgent aid to Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, the SWAPO soldiers (Namibia) and those of the NAC (South Africa).

He reaffirmed that Madagascar, as an example, has decided to give two MiG-21's to Angola and Mozambique and $10,000 to SWAPO and ANC soldiers.

Ratsiraka pointed out that the Angolan problem is identical to that of Lebanon: "South Africa aims at destroying SWAPO and the Angolan nation, just as Israel seeks to destroy the PLO and Lebanon."

Ratsiraka stressed the need for efficient and concrete mutual aid among progressive countries. According to him, Madagascar's example was imitated in Tripoli with other heads of state offering to give aid to the southern African countries fighting for their independence or sovereignty.

Tripoli Talks Cited

MB130845 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Before leaving Tripoli Tuesday, President Ratsiraka met once more with Libyan leaders. In the morning, he visited his Libyan counterpart, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The discussions centered on mutual assistance and the progress of Africa's militant solidarity.

The president then met with a group of Libyan youths, a meeting that was requested by young Libyan revolutionaries. On this occasion, the president emphasized that it is a privilege to be young and a revolutionary. He said both Malagasy and Libyan youths should defend African unity. The two parties then (?discussed) the Green Book of the Libyan revolution and the Red Book of the Malgasy revolution. The meeting lasted 3 hours. Just before leaving the Libyan capital, the Malgasy head of state discussed economic cooperation with a Libyan delegation.

SOUTH AFRICA

SPOKESMAN ON RECENT OPERATIONS AGAINST SWAPO

LD122148 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Defense Force has said in response to a question in Pretoria that the Security Force has achieved its goal in the current followup operation against SWAPO terrorists in southern Angola. A total of 345 terrorists had been killed in the operation. The spokesman observed, however, that this did not imply that action against SWAPO would be stopped. Should SWAPO terrorists again try to infiltrate South-West Africa/Namibia to carry out their plans for murder, intimidation and the setting up of arms caches, action would be taken against them -- wherever they might be found.

The general commanding the Security Force of South-West Africa/Namibia, Major General Charles Lloyd, has said in Windhoek that the sole aim of the operation was to take action against SWAPO. FAPLA, the military wing of the MPLA in Angola, was given warning beforehand. So far, he said, there had been no contact with FAPLA forces. It was not unlikely that SWAPO would once again attempt to infiltrate the traditional while area of South-West Africa/Namibia to regain lost prestige. The Security Force was engaged in only limited actions in Angola and no additional troops had been brought in since the beginning of the operation. General Lloyd said that large quantities of explosives and landmines had been discovered at terrorist bases in the course of the operation.

Johannesburg Radio Commentary

LD111904 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is every justification for South African forces to be in Angola right now, hitting the SWAPO terrorist bases. That's because of the evidence of buildup of SWAPO forces in Angola who strike from there at mainly civilian targets in South-West Africa. During the latest action against SWAPO bases in southern Angola, South African forces uncovered documents which prove that SWAPO was involved in a buildup of its forces prior to a settlement being achieved in the territory. The documents contained orders by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma that arms caches be hidden in Namibia prior to a cease-fire and that SWAPO supporters launch attacks and raids during the cease-fire. At the same time, they called for the assassination of political leaders inside South-West Africa and even named some of the leaders, such as Ovambo leader Mr Peter Kalangula. The large number of SWAPO operating from southern Angola is shown by SWAPO casualty figures during South African operations against their bases. During August last year, more than 1,000 SWAPO terrorists were killed during Operation Protea.

In November, during a similar operation, at least 71 terrorists died and, in March this year, Operation Super was launched in which 202 SWAPO were killed. So far during the present operation, more than 200 terrorists have been killed by South African Security Forces.

The South African Government makes no excuses for its attacks on SWAPO bases inside Angola, except to point out that it avoids (?stress) with the MPLA as much as possible because it is not at war with Angola.

This is an approach which is a great deal more lenient than that adopted by the Israelis, confronted with a similar situation. During an interview in Johannesburg this week, a spokesman for the Israeli Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Mr Ehud Olmert, said that Israel was quite prepared to let the government of a neighboring state suffer if it allowed terrorists to operate across its borders into Israel.

He said that as a consequence of these tactics, the Governments of Syria and Jordan were no longer allowing PLO strikes into Israel from their countries. However, so far, the South African Government has indicated that it will stick to terrorist targets in neighboring countries, with Prime Minister Mr P.W. Botha declaring: We will hit them wherever they run.

CUBA SEEN AS 'STUMBLING BLOCK' IN NAMIBIA TALKS

MB130848 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Militant countries in the OAU have supported SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma in his objections to withdrawal of about 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola. The withdrawal of the Cuban troops is one of the main stumbling blocks in the way to settling the South-West African dispute. In Tripoli this past weekend, Mr Nujoma said he was willing to sign a cease-fire treaty, but he rejected as totally unacceptable any attempt to link a negotiated settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The United States, however, has stated categorically that a precondition to a settlement is the Cuban withdrawal from Angola. It is certain to become one of the main subjects in negotiations.

There are obvious reasons for Mr Nujoma's and his backers' opposition to the withdrawal of the Cubans. Their withdrawal will not suit the Soviet Union, mainly because the MPLA government in Luanda and its forces will then be facing the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola forces of Dr Savimbi on their own.

This the Cubans and the MPLA government want to avoid. UNITA guerrillas have managed to establish themselves in the Provinces of Cunene, Mocamedes and Huila, giving Savimbi a presence in all the provinces along the South-West African-Namibian border. From there, his men have raided deep into Cuanza-Sul Province to within 100 miles of the capital, Luanda. In a raid last November, UNITA saboteurs blew up part of Angola's only oil refinery on the outskirts of Luanda. With the Cubans gone, the way to Luanda will be open for Savimbi.

Cuba considers itself as the Soviet Union's principal exporter of revolution to southern Africa and Cuba remains Libya's main partner in promoting revolution. The director of foreign studies of the Heritage Foundation in Washington, Mr (Jeffrey Gaynor), considers that if the philosophy of the Cubans were taken seriously, then their designs stretch much further than Angola and would include South-West Africa/Namibia and South Africa as well. In addition, a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola would adversely affect Cuban influence in Africa and the Third World in general; neither would a withdrawal suit SWAPO, which would then be totally exposed to UNITA in southern Angola. This, in turn, would harm SWAPO's image in Africa and, to some extent, in the northern parts of South-West Africa.

SWAZILAND

SOUTH AFRICAN ANC MEMBER SEEKS ASYLUM

MB110956 Mbabane TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[By Vusie Gamedze]

[Text] South African Jimmy Simelane, who is being held by the police on immigration charges, is seeking political asylum in Swaziland. He appeared briefly in Mbabane magistrates court on a remand hearing yesterday.

He admitted entering Swaziland illegally due to political pressure in South Africa. "Because of the political situation I felt that I might be detained in South Africa. I came to take refuge in Swaziland," he said. He said he was a member of the ANC and came to Swaziland earlier this year. "I was still in custody of the ANC," he said. He admitted he had not made a formal application to the authorities to get refugee status.

Senior Magistrate J.A.M. Khumalo gave him an opportunity to go to the deputy prime ministers office to seek asylum. He was escorted by the police to the DPM's office. He is due back in court this morning.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE DECRIES 'INSANE ACTS' OF BANDITRY

MB130840 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The first batch of names of the heroes who died during the war of national independence has been released. The publication of the names follows a pledge by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, that all those fallen heroes whose names are not known will be made public. In a radio and television address to the nation last night, Comrade Mugabe assured the nation that no information shall be withheld on the late comrades. However, the prime minister acknowledged that because of the hardship under which the liberation struggle was prosecuted, it was not possible to have an accurate and complete record of the names of all those fallen heroes. The prime minister appealed to parents and relatives of those fallen combatants whose names do not appear on the list to bear with the government on the circumstances that have made it difficult to trace the names.

Referring to destabilization incidents in the country, Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe cannot afford to lose more lives through the insane acts of criminal bandits and highway robbers. The prime minister stressed that thousands of Zimbabwean patriots sacrificed their own lives for freedom, independence and democracy, which we now enjoy. Comrade Mugabe said the fallen heroes fought for the nation which knows now neither race nor tribe, but unity and love. The prime minister called on the nation to dedicate itself to those lofty ideals for which our dear comrades perished. Comrade Mugabe said without inflicting fatal blows on the internal forces of banditry, reaction and counterrevolution, the people of Zimbabwe will have betrayed the fallen heroes. Without checking and foiling the external forces of destabilization, Comrade Mugabe said the hard-won independence will have been sold away. Comrade Mugabe stressed that the people should defend Zimbabwe with their own lives.

SECURITY FORCES KILL 4 SUSPECTED KIDNAPPERS

CA121056 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Reports from Bulawayo say 4 of the 12 dissidents who kidnapped 6 foreign tourists last month may have been killed by Zimbabwean Security Forces during this past week of the 18-day search. The reports say the four suspected kidnappers were shot while trying to slip through the cordon thrown up as troops scoured the bush for the gunmen and their hostages. The reports also disclosed that soon after the tracks of the gang were lost on the 5th day of the search soldiers found a buried cache of army camouflage uniforms, boots and civilian clothes. An official said there was no doubt that the uniforms belonged to the kidnappers and the civilian clothes might have belonged to the tourists. The search for the kidnappers and their hostages is still continuing. It is not known whether the six tourists, two Americans, two Britons and two Australians, are still alive. Their captives threatened to kill them unless certain political demands were met.